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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Geneva Sees History Making

Arms Reduction Gets a Start

Tariffs-Taxes Engage World

Shanghai Nears Funds Crisis

Heart of History for a Week

GENEVA sees Secretary of State Stimson as the active center of a group of leading statesmen that makes world history. In the Disarmament Conference the seemingly impossible is brought to pass and a compromise effected between the so-called American and French plans. The Conference approves the principle of qualitative disarmament, leaving still to be settled the question of whether this shall be by actual prohibition of major aggressive weapons, as the United States urged, or by their internationalization, which is, in a measure, what Premier Tardieu desires. Arms reduction may be said at last actually to be in process of accomplishment.

The nations in alphabetical order give this heart of history for the week:

ARGENTINA reports success with its first paper mill, which started with wheat straw as the basis, six months ago.

BRITAIN hears the new budget, with no lowering of income taxes and with no reference to war debts; sees tariffs raised in the new report to an average of 20 per cent, with increases to 33 1/3 per cent on certain steel and iron products; considers taking the Post Office out of politics and putting it on a business basis: takes up widening of the Grand Union Canal at a cost of £1,000,000, giving work to 1000 men for two years; sees Lawrence's famous painting "Red Boy" withdrawn from auction when the highest bid is only £95,000, as against a one-time American bid of £160,000.

BULGARIA proves that towns can exist by barter, finding one where 10 leading citizens, including the Mayor, did not possess 10 cents among them.

CANADA assures against loss banks advancing $30,000,000 spent on the Beauharnois Canal, part of the St. Lawrence waterway, and takes steps toward its completing, hears a proposal for a daily broadcast from England and the British Dominions, and sees the two chief railways unite to fight the truck lines cutting into their long-haul business.

CHILE, finding that lack of traffic with Argentina through high tariffs forces abandonment of the Transandine Railway, abandons also the gold standard.

CHINA, from its new capital of Loyang, appeals to Chinese in foreign countries to return home and use their funds and energies in developing Northwest China, observes tree planting day in memory of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and sees Nanking force landlords to reduce rents 50 per cent.

FRANCE gives juries a voice in the sentencing of prisoners they find guilty, urges building of the Trans-Saharan Railway at a cost of $100,000,000, considers changing the law so that the Chamber of Deputies, which so lightly votes the Government out of power, will thereby end the term for its own members, sees many Paris theaters close on account of poor business and high taxes, and sees the Government reach after control of the commercial air lines, which it has always assisted financially.

GERMANY, after disbanding the 400,000 Brown Shirts, investigates Reichsbanner, Iron Front, Steel Helmet, and Communist semi-military organizations to see whether 4,000,000 members shall not also be disbanded.

INDIA sees strangely contrasting sights—a legislative council of fierce tribal leaders sitting for the first time at Peshawar, the Jamsaheb of Nawanager celebrating 25 years of reign by giving his weight in silver coins to his needy subjects, fresh disorders in Delhi and elsewhere, with hundreds of arrests, owing to the effort of the Nationalist Congress to meet in defiance of the Government's ban.

IRISH FREE STATE sees President Eamon de Valera introduce in the Dail resolutions which will remove the oath to the British Crown from the Constitution.

JAPAN indicates that it will ignore the League demand that it withdraw troops from Shanghai within a short time, and celebrates the cherry blossom festival, the Emperor and royal family receiving 9000 invited guests in the gardens of the Shinjuku Palace.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS FINANCIAL COMMISSION publishes a report urging action to avert a financial collapse in central and eastern Europe, first, by guaranteed loans to the countries hardest hit, and, second, by breaking down the barriers now preventing the financial and commercial intercourse of the foundering states.

MANCHURIA sees revolt by Chinese troops which briefly served Manchukuo, with fighting by Chinese against the Japanese in many provinces, and Russian troops massing at Vladivostok, as Lord Lytton's League Commission reaches Mukden to try

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Mushrooms Grow In Hamlet's Castle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Helsingör, Den.

IN THE deep vaults of the old sixteenth-century castle at "Elsinore," along the terrace of which walked the ghost of Hamlet's father, according to cherished tradition here, an enterprising gardener has obtained permission to grow mushrooms.

The deep vaults of the castle are considered specially suitable for this purpose, and a bountiful crop of mushrooms is expected to be ready soon, which it is proposed may be sold as "historical" mushrooms. The upper part of the castle is at present a marine museum.

De Valera Acts To Guard Oath Bill's Validity

Cosgrave Files Amendment Indicating Support of British Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, April 23—The separation issue is posed more clearly for the people of the Free State, as a result of the surprise decision of Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council, to repeal not only Article 17, which requires members of the Dail to take the oath of allegiance, but also Section 2 of the Constitution Act, which forbids the Free State Parliament's altering its Constitution in a way that is "in any respect repugnant to any of the provisions" of the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921.

Hitherto Mr. de Valera has steadfastly maintained that abolition of the oath is not forbidden by the treaty. The fact that he has now decided to safeguard the validity of the oath bill by expunging the section in the Constitution Act which might have been used by the courts to declare a constitutional amendment null and void is held to indicate that he is beginning to have doubts.

His action is expected to intensify opposition to the abolition bill, both in the Dail and Senate. Opponents of the bill hold that if what Mr. de Valera proposes is actually contrary to the Free State's international engagements, possibility of which he now apparently admits, it is essential for the national good name that the issue should be negotiated and that the country's solemn obligations should not be simply repudiated.

The text of the amendment to the oath bill filed last night by Mr. William T. Cosgrave, leader of the Opposition, declares: "Believing the rights, liberties and economic freedom and privileges assured to the people by the treaty of 1921 are placed in jeopardy by the bill, the Dail declines to give it second reading pending negotiations and agreement between the Executive Council and the British Government on the questions at issue."

Mr. Cosgrave's party, the Cumann na nGaedheal, can thus now be described as having definitely dropped its former Republican proclivities in favor of remaining a co-equal member of the British Commonwealth. The amendment will be proposed Wednesday when the second reading of the bill is taken.

PROMINENT MEN ADMIT PART IN BIG STOCK POOL

John J. Raskob One of Those Who Were in $32,000,000 Anaconda Deal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23—A $32,000,000 pool that went wrong—that, in essence, was the story told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today in the course of its enlightenment of the American public on the manipulations of the Wall Street stock market.

The pool was in Anaconda Copper; the date, just before the great stock market crash; the participants, some of the biggest stock market operators, including a member of the Rockefeller family and men of the highest standing in the Democratic Party.

In brief, the story, as told by a dark-haired, younish-looking man, Thomas E. Bragg—who was once secretary of the New York Shipbuilding Company, today declared he had "no business," was that the pool of millionaires and manufacturers came to grief in the big stock debacle that wrecked the rainbow fortunes of so many men of small means.

Members of Pool

Some of the members of the pool named by witness under aggressive questions of Mr. William A. Gray, committee counsel, were Mr. John J. Raskob of the Democratic National Committee; Mr. Percy A. Rockefeller, nephew of Mr. John D. Rockefeller; Mr. W. A. Kenny, friend of ex-Gov. Alfred E. Smith; Mr. Frederic J. Fisher, vice-president of General Motors and official of Fisher Brothers, and Mr. M. J. Meehan. Of the dozen or so members of the pool, Mr. Bragg said, each put in about $500,000.

Some 190,000 shares of the stock, then selling up to $160 to $170 a share, were accumulated. It was early in 1929 and copper was selling at 24 cents a pound. The price of copper dropped disastrously to 6 cents a pound, and the shares of the stock dropped to $100. It was one of the operations which Mr. Rockefeller in testimony yesterday said had caused him "enormous losses."

Only the Beginning

But the story told today was only the beginning of what promises to be a far flung committee investigation. The Anaconda Copper Company is a depositor in the National City Bank, according to testimony, in which, in turn, Mr. Rockefeller is a director.

To the committee's effort to find out if there had been any manipulation of prices, the witness asserted he was unable to remember any, thereby precipitating a scene between counsel and Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia. Mr. Gray demanded that witness "tell the truth." Senator Glass attacked efforts "to bully witness," though admitting that the witness's answer was "ridiculous." For lack of time this part of the inquiry was adjourned with prospect of being reopened later.

Giving testimony as to other pools, Mr. Bragg went into considerable detail. There had been pools in Lima Locomotive, he said, Briggs Manufacturing Company, and Radio Corporation of America. In the latter, he testified, Mr. Meehan had participated, at the time that he was the so-called "specialist" in Radio on the floor of the stock exchange.

China Nearing Finance Crisis; Banks No Longer Able to Aid

Japanese Hold on Shanghai Stops Flow of Revenues to Nanking—Leaders Willing to Make Maximum Concessions to Obtain Quick Settlement

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 23—A desperate financial position for the Chinese Government is being brought about by delayed settlement of the Shanghai conflict. With provincial remittances steadily declining, Shanghai's revenues have become the major support of the Central Government.

While Japan holds its present position, the Government loses the bulk of the Shanghai Railway business and revenues as well as the customs, and bankers are unable to provide the support they have previously given.

Pressed by accumulating demands for funds, the Chinese are revealing a willingness to make the maximum concessions for settlement at Shanghai. In doing so they risk popular disapproval, but by delaying settlement the Japanese are cutting off Shanghai revenues and increasing the Chinese financial difficulties daily. Foreign bankers estimate that the Government will be bankrupted within a semester if settlement be delayed.

Overseas contributions continue. They have permitted the Government to pay its troops and other immediate expenses thus far. Chinese leaders frankly admit their predicament, expressing the hope that the League can force a prompt settlement before a financial crisis arises which may be disastrous to the central government. The Japanese are strengthening their military positions. Apparently they are preparing for a lengthy stay in the Shanghai area.

High Manchukuo Posts Awarded to Japanese

TOKYO, April 23 (AP)—The new Manchurian Government announced today the appointment of four Japanese, who formerly served as officials of the Japanese Government, to key positions in the Changchun régime headed by President Pu Yi, the Rengo (Japanese) news agency correspondent said in a dispatch from Changchun.

The correspondent described the appointments as conforming to the Changchun policy of selecting officials of all races resident in Manchuria according to their talents and qualifications.

The appointments will enable the Japanese to dominate the ministries of finance, foreign affairs and home affairs and the Fengtien provincial police bureau.

WOMEN TO TAKE PEACE OBJECTIVE INTO POLITICS

'To Chicago' Plan Gains Wide Support—Move Started Recently

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 23 — Planks in the major political party platforms in Chicago in June are the objective of women peace advocates throughout the nation, who are determined to have peace sentiment directed into political channels.

A "To Chicago" plan which involves caravans of automobiles filled with women coming from all states to Chicago for both the Democratic and Republican conventions was explained here yesterday by Miss Jeannette Rankin, first woman member of Congress. She spoke to the Chicago Disarmament Council meeting, where arrangements were started by leading local peace advocates for receiving the incoming guests.

A huge peace parade of women and youth, headed by Miss Jane Addams, will be staged on the second day of each convention, Miss Rankin said. Automobiles equipped with radios to broadcast a peace program as they move down Michigan Avenue will carry persons representing the states in the first sector of the procession, those representing men's and women's colleges in the second, and those delegated from peace organizations in the third.

Peace proposals of varying shades will be offered by individuals and groups to the resolutions committees of both parties, it was stated. Peace sentiment will be augmented, it is expected, by those driving long distances and distributing literature on the way.

"When I talk to members of Congress," said Miss Rankin, "after having been out in the states on my speaking trips, I am struck by their profound unawareness of the deep determination of the people in their districts that there shall be no more war. The sentiment of the people of this country on this question is not being adequately reflected by their representatives. This is because the peace movement has never been directed into political channels. The women believe that it is time it should be done. We must make our sentiment felt durisg this election year or we can expect very little governmental action in the four years that follow."

Backed by no one organization, the original committee for the "To Chicago" plan consisted of well-known individuals interested in world peace who sent out 3000 letters from Washington, D. C., to women throughout the country several weeks ago. Answers have already come from 12 states.

STIMSON ARMS PLAN SCANNED BY DELEGATES

Geneva Statesmen Begin Analysis of Proposals Placed on Agenda

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 23—The diplomatic pace at Geneva slowed considerably today as M. André Tardieu, French Premier, and Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the German Chancellor, left temporarily, and the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, refraining from conversations with other ministers, began a study and analysis of the results of talks previously held.

European delegates are examining Mr. Stimson's recommendations for qualitative disarmament which attempt to apply to all countries the methods of limiting men under arms imposed on the central powers by the peace treaties, plus a flexible number of effectives for defense purposes. This plan's novel element requires much study by all delegations.

Geneva still awaits Tokyo's decision on the means of expediting the withdrawal of troops from Shanghai. Thus the week ends with frank discouragement among responsible statesmen concerning the Sino-Japanese problem.

The Assembly's Committee of Nineteen, backed up by Mr. Stimson, did its utmost to conciliate the various viewpoints by making evacuation the special concern of the great powers' ministers at Shanghai. But these differences of opinion have apparently encouraged Japan in rejecting the proposed terms and no other possibilities are yet apparent. Japan's campaign of attrition against China thus continues in full effectiveness with no let or hindrance in evidence.

In the Disarmament Conference the chairmen of the land, sea and air subcommittees began to study methods by which they will start defining aggressive and defensive weapons. The ensuing fortnight is expected to be concentrated on the technical field, but, combined with the conversations of the statesmen, may offer greater possibilities than the limelight of the past few days.

MILLS APPEALS FOR TWO-PARTY BUDGET EFFORT

D. A. R. Told Adequate Tax Measure Will Emerge by Coöperation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23—Confidence that a "reasonably sound and adequate" tax measure will emerge from the confusion now surrounding the Government's effort to balance the budget, was expressed by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, in an address before the Daughters of the American Revolution here.

The forty-first D. A. R. Congress, which has been in session since Monday, will come to a close tonight with the annual banquet. A high point of yesterday's program was a 5 o'clock reception at the White House.

It is imperative that both Democrats and Republicans support the budget-balancing program and "the responsibility of whatever measure of unpopularity may come," Mr. Mills told the women. The present confusion, he said, is due to a division of responsibility and jurisdiction.

The Treasury head explained that a unified, consistent and effective program of national economy is of great importance.

"While everyone is for a balanced budget in principle," he pointed out, "strong opposition arises to each tax or cut considered."

"It is not too much to say," he continued, "that if each part of either the economy or the revenue program is considered separately and independently of the programs as a whole, it is faced with the serious danger of defeat."

Mr. Mills based his confidence on the belief that the Senate Finance Committee is prepared to recommend the best measure that can be written under trying conditions. He promised the Treasury's full coöperation, emphasizing his view that taxes must be based on an ability to pay and that they must impose a minimum of impediment to economic recovery.

Great progress, he asserted, "has been achieved in arresting the process of disintegration, even if no definite signs of an upturn are as yet evident." The "real problem today is the restoration of confidence," he added.

When she received the members of the D. A. R. yesterday, Mrs. Herbert Hoover wore the now famous cotton gown which made its début at one of the evening receptions last winter. It is of blue-spriggled dimity, made in colonial style. After being received in the blue room, the women made their way to the south lawn of the White House to enjoy the summerlike afternoon.

Detroit Activities Indicate Upward Trend of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., April 23—Warm spring days and April showers are bringing endless opportunities for gardening and odd jobs for the unemployed. Some citizens who look further ahead than the needs of the moment see a rift of hope in the announcement that public welfare funds are rapidly being depleted. This, they say, is bound to enforce activity among thousands of dependents kept in idleness many months at taxpayers' expense.

Even greater satisfaction is found at many factories, now operating with forces as high as 85 per cent of normal five and even six days a week. In some plants both day and night shifts are busy. Greatest activity is at the Ford River Rouge plant, where additional men were called back to their old jobs this week.

Ford reports orders already on hand will keep the plant busy until July. Chevrolet, Chrysler and such customs plants as Packard and Lincoln are all active. Though trade, they say, is not normal by any means, they are going ahead and giving employment to as many men as possible.

That the picture here is changing was borne out this week by official reports that savings deposits in the banks of the Detroit area had increased $18,500,000 since the first of the year. Mr. John H. Hart, executive vice-president of the First Wayne National Bank, said increased employment has had much to do with the swelling of deposits, though bankers give considerable credit to the return of confidence, growing out of President Hoover's anti-hoarding campaign.

Mr. Henry A. Johnson, secretary of the Thrift Gardens Committee, reported Friday that more than 400 acres of land have been plowed for 5000 gardens. Seeds and tools are furnished free.

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Australia Reports Film Trade Revival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

REPORTS of a revival in the film business were made recently by Mr. Frederick E. Chivers, Adelaide manager for Greater Union Theatres, Ltd., after attending a conference in Sydney of leading picture proprietors. Sydney theaters, said Mr. Chivers, were packed to capacity every day and much brighter conditions prevailed in Melbourne as well as in Adelaide.

Business, which had been slack for many months, had now taken a decided upward turn, with the improved financial and economic outlook in Australia.

French Keep Dole Expense At Minimum

Close Watch Maintained by Administration of Local Officials

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—That the state has a moral duty of providing the wherewithal to live to the unemployed is a doctrine generally admitted in Europe. The industrial countries all officially assist workers who are without resources.

But the assistance is given in various ways. In England much attention has been directed to the so-called dole which is really an insurance payment to which workers and employers as well as the state have contributed. The development of unemployment imposed an unforeseen burden on the state, but in theory at least the outgoings, over a period of years, should be compensated by the incomings.

The British model has been accepted as the type of unemployment assistance in Europe. But there is one notable exception. While the system of centralization is generally thought best, France has adopted the system of decentralization. It believes that only thus can payments to the workless be seriously controlled. Only thus can abuses be repressed. Only thus can unemployment assistance be kept down to the bare minimum.

Cases Closely Scrutinized

It is therefore through the municipalities that France distributes relief. Needless to say the utmost rigor is exercised. In the smaller localities real need must be shown before any allocation whatsoever is granted. In fact, there are comparatively few unemployed who even trouble to apply for relief.

That is why unemployment statistics are so low in France. The workless do not as a rule give any notification of their condition. There is in this attitude perhaps something of pride, but chiefly the workless do not declare themselves because they have not been taught to expect help.

Nevertheless there exist 847 municipal funds and 25 intercommunal funds. The communes find a considerable share of the money in normal times, but in abnormal times the state is bound to intervene to provide subsidies within certain limits fixed by decree. The prolongation of the economic recession has in many cases exhausted the resources of the localities, with the result that more and more the state is called upon to make up deficits. Within the past few months the state participation has commonly increased to more than 60 per cent.

This kind of assistance—in Paris a family of four, father, mother, and two children without resources, receives daily 22fr. 50, that is to say something under $1 a day—is criticized by the Socialists. They do not want assistance but assurance.

Floating Population Large

At present assistance is restricted and is dependent on a variety of circumstances. If, however, the worker were insured against unemployment—as in England and Germany—the worker would have a definite right to a stipulated amount whenever he found himself without employment.

Against this the majority of French politicians argue that at all times, even the most prosperous, there is a perpetual displacement—men passing from one job to another and losing a day or two in the process. This floating population of unemployed has been estimated to be as high as 200,000. Now it is surely placing an unnecessary burden on the community to give these temporary unemployed a right to an indemnity.

Again it is argued that the very idea of insurance presupposes a calculable risk. But it is quite impossible to draw up actuarial tables relative to future unemployment. The insurance system has in fact broken down in England, in the sense that during the crisis not much more than one-third of the payments to unemployed came from the insurance subscriptions. The rest had to be provided by the budget. In Germany, too, the state has had to find more than half the unemployed funds.

INDIAN RELICS COLLECTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

GAINESVILLE, Ga.—A collection of 50 Indian relics, including well preserved arrowheads, from the Sautee region of Nacoochee Valley, near the scene of DeSoto's encampment, was lent to Brenau Museum. The arrowheads are made of pink and white flint, quartz and shale.

HOOVER GETS FREE HAND IN THRIFT MOVE

House Puts Clause Into Bill to Allow Him to Trim Federal Craft

PLANS TAKE SHAPE FOR REORGANIZING

President Protests Flat 10 P. C. Department Cuts and Salary Slicing Proposal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23—Full authority for President Hoover to initiate reorganization of the machinery of government in the interest of economy was written into the omnibus national economy bill by the special House Economy Committee late yesterday.

The section of the measure as finally adopted authorizes the Chief Executive to order such groupings, coördinations and consolidations of executive and administrative agencies as he sees fit, subject to a veto which may be exercised by either branch of the Congress within a 60-day period.

The plan provides also that the President may recommend to Congress abolition of unnecessary bureaus and agencies of government. In such cases, however, he may only recommend to Congress and must await regular legislative action before putting the abolitions into effect.

While the Economy Committee was thus occupied with whipping into final shape its measure for less expensive government, President Hoover signed the Interior Department appropriation bill with a protest against the 10 per cent flat cut written into it by the Senate and approved by the House. He was also represented as being strongly out of sympathy with the 11-per-cent-salary-cut section written into the economy bill on Thursday.

In signing the Interior Department supply bill with the 10 per cent cut President Hoover expressed the hope that Congress would act promptly and favorably on his staggered furlough plan for affecting federal salary reductions.

It was pointed out in behalf of the President's alternate plan that instead of putting employees out of work, it would create additional employment for some 25,000 and 50,000 others who would be used temporarily as substitutes.

The President felt that the Government ought to set the example in industry for taking care of its workers instead of discharging them, and that establishment of the five-day week rule would be a valuable contribution to the nation's welfare.

Besides approving the section of the economy bill for Government reorganization the Economy Committee also decided to merge all public works activities into one department, excepting only rivers and harbors projects.

Decision also was reached on salary reductions for members of certain independent boards. Shipping Board members are to receive $10,000 instead of $12,000, and their number is reduced from seven to four. Salaries of members of the Federal Farm Board and the Board of Mediation are to be cut from $12,000 to $10,000. The $10,000 salaries of members of the International Joint Commission are to be cut in half.

Peru Puts Oil Case Up to World Court

LIMA, Peru, April 23 (By U. P.)—Congress yesterday authorized President Sanchez Cerro to request from the World Court a revision of the Swiss Federal Court's award in the 1922 arbitration between Peru and Great Britain in the "Brea and Parinas" petroleum concession.

The petition to the World Court will be based upon the allegation that "irregular procedure" preceded the agreement signed at Lima on March 2, 1922, under which Peru agreed to exempt the International Petroleum Company from payment of "production rent" for the next 50 years. The present Government contends that this exemption represented a cut of $4,000,000 a year in Peru's national revenues.

The petition for annulment was hastened because 10-year time limit granted under the World Court statute for applying for revision of treaties expires tomorrow. Both Peru and Great Britain signed the World Court statute.

Harmon Air Trophy Awarded to Pangborn

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Mr. Clyde E. Pangborn, of Seattle, Wash., a round-the-world flier, yesterday was awarded the Harmon Trophy for the greatest achievement in aviation in 1931. The award was based on his flight across the Pacific Ocean last summer. It was the last leg of a globe-circling journey with Mr. Hugh Herndon.

The trophy was presented by Senator J. Griswold Webb, chairman of the New York State Aviation Commission, at a luncheon of the American section of the Ligue Internationale des Aviateurs.

Previous winners of the trophy include Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Capt. Frank M. Hawks, Maj. James H. Doolittle, Lieut. Carl Ben Eilson and Mr. Shirley Short.

Irish Defend Right to Secede

* * *

Question Linked With Oath of Allegiance; Moderates Restrained by British Trade

PERSONS IN FREE STATE POLITICS
Fourth of Five Articles

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The age-old issue of the right to secede lies behind the question of the oath of allegiance which is at present agitating the Free State to its depths.

Probably nine out of every ten politically minded Irishmen dislike the oath of allegiance which members of the Dail and Senate have to take to King George V.

The oath to these nine is a reminder of the fact that for 700 years Ireland was subject to Great Britain. It symbolizes the fact that when the Free State obtained its own Parliament in the Anglo-Irish Treaty of December, 1921, it remained nevertheless unwillingly within the British Empire. They feel that when this treaty was signed, the oath was inserted to show the world that Great Britain still controlled the Free State.

For half of the nine—Mr. William T. Cosgrave's followers — objection to the oath is now merely passive. They dislike it. But they do not think it obnoxious enough to be worth a quarrel with Great Britain.

The remainder, on the other hand —those who support Mr. de Valera— have the most active antipathy to the oath. They live in the past. Freedom to them is the one thing that matters after so many centuries of subjection.

Most of them would prefer to keep the undeniable economic advantages that go with membership of the British Commonwealth of Nations. But if they can't both have their cake and eat it, their vote is for freedom at all economic costs.

Finally there is a small but extremely active section of the Irish Republican Army inspired by Mr. Maurice Twomey, Mr. Peadar O'Donnell, Mme. Gonne MacBride and her son, Mr. Sean MacBride. This group, with Miss Mary MacSweeney, sister of a former Mayor of Cork, who perished during the "Troubles," is determined to cut the British painter, cost what it may.

According to Mr. de Valera, it is solely the oath which has kept these irreconcilables from settling down.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Daylight Saving Time Juggles Days Of 145,000,000 in America and Europe

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Daylight saving time will be upon some 142,000,000 in the United States and Europe tomorrow. Canada will come in, too, on May 1 and then the savers of sunlight will number approximately 145,000,000.

France set its clocks up on April 1, Portugal on April 2, Belgium on April 3 and Great Britain on April 17. Holland will start on May 22 and keep the time that way for five months. Brazil and Chile have already had their little fun with the clocks. Both of them went back to standard time on April 1, after five months of early rising.

Not all of the United States will observe the practice. Some states have laws forbidding it. The Merchants' Association of New York reports that stores, offices and banks in 33 cities of Connecticut will pay no attention to the law there. The same goes for 15 cities in Maine. Massachusetts and Rhode Island will be daylight saving 100 per cent, and Ohio has already accomplished the same thing by putting itself totally in the eastern time belt.

New York will have 199 cities and towns on daylight saving time, and in Rochester, where a referendum resulted in a majority favoring standard time, many industrial concerns have decided to move their clocks up anyway. New Jersey cities and towns on the new time will be 128 strong. Illinois will have Chicago and 21 others; Indiana eight, with industrial plants in three others observing, and Pennsylvania 21, plus the large factories and offices in Sharon.

In Massachusetts, daylight saving time officially goes into effect tomorrow at 2 a. m. The public is cautioned to set timepieces ahead one hour. From 2:01 a. m., trains will start operating on their new schedules.

Although by federal law railroads must run on eastern standard time, they have coöperated with the new time change by advancing nearly all or their trains one hour to conform to the new time.

New 'Gas' Gives Wave to Stems

PHILADELPHIA, April 23 (AP)—A missing link between the earth's gravitational pull and living growth was reported to the American Philosophical Society today.

It developed in a paper on the effects of ethylene, the anesthetic in illuminating gas, by Dr. William Crocker, director of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, of Yonkers, N. Y.

The leaf stems of many plants grow faster on their top sides than underneath when placed in an atmosphere containing even a trace of ethylene. The result is to curl them downward as if wilted. But gravitation is 50 per cent responsible for this odd growth, for the stems grow thus only when the top sides face upward, in the opposite direction from gravity's pull. If the stems lie on their sides, the growth is cut to a fraction of 1 per cent and virtually ceases if they are upside down.

BRAZIL VOTES 48-HOUR WEEK

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—An eight-hour day and a 48-hour week are provided for all workers in Brazil in a decree signed recently by Provisional President Getulio Vargas. The decree becomes effective in six months. The decree stipulates that night shifts cannot exceed seven hours and that all employees must have from one to two hours per day for lunch and rest.

ECONOMY PLAN IS PRESENTED BY DEMOCRATS

Will Offer It to People If Bills Embodying It Are Defeated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23—Democratic leaders in Congress indicated today that they would urge the party to present the following financial program to the voters in November as its remedy for the economic situation and its major challenge to the Republicans:

1. Stabilization of the average commodity price level on the 1921 to 1929 average.

2. Guaranty of bank deposits by the Government of the United States.

3. Convocation of an international tariff conference to pave the way for world reduction of stifling trade barriers.

4. Summoning of the leading trade nations to an international silver conference to rehabilitate the white metal in the world trading system.

Four bills, providing for these measures now in various legislative stages in Congress, are being supported by the Democratic leadership with the specific purpose of making them the basis of the economic issue in the campaign. This was declared today by Representative William B. Bankhead (D.) ofAlabama and confirmed by other party leaders.

The four bills, drafted and supported by leading economists, will, the Democratic leaders expect, be defeated either in the Republican-controlled Senate or vetoed by President Hoover on the ground that they are too advanced and revolutionary. The Democrats propose, in that event, to carry the issue to the country for a decision.

The objective of the program, according to Mr. Bankhead, is to strike directly at the fundamental weakness in the American economic structure, namely rapid and wide fluctuation in the price levels which cause both recurrent depressions and exaggerated prosperity.

It will be offered as the Democratic alternative to President Hoover's reconstruction program consisting of (1) the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; (2) the moratorium; (3) the home loan bank bill, and (4) increased Government support for farm banks.

Stabilization of the price level is provided for in a bill by Representative T. Alan Goldsborough (D.) of Maryland, which has just received a favorable report from the House Banking and Currency Committee. It would make it mandatory upon the Federal Reserve Board to use its control over currency and credit for the purpose of maintaining the average level.

All deposits in banks of the Federal Reserve and in all others which would voluntarily join in the benefits of the guaranty system by payment of a double fee, would be guaranteed by a bill sponsored by Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama, which has also been reported favorably by the House Banking and Currency Committee. It would also relieve stockholders from double liability in case of bank failure. Deposits would be paid from a coöperative reserve fund.

The MARCH of the NATIONS

(Week's Heart of History)

(Continued from Page 1)

to learn about the Japanese invasion of last September.

MEXICO sees President Ortiz Rubio start a new era of building and refurbishing as he offers cash prizes and tax exemptions for the best types to be found in five classes of buildings in Mexico City.

NEW ZEALAND sets up a censorship while dealing with Communist leaders found to have instigated the recent riots in Auckland and other places.

NORWAY hears a petition for more trials behind closed doors, and easier redress from newspapers publishing statements, true or untrue, which injure the business or reputation of litigants.

PORTUGAL attempts to aid its people by putting on a 20 per cent tariff, provides for continuance of allowances to the unemployed, and adopting a scheme for popular housing.

QUEENSLAND sees a Melbourne expedition forming to go back into the high mountain valleys and bring out specimens of a newly discovered orchid 45 feet in height, having spikes of golden yellow flowers six feet in length.

SHANGHAI becomes increasingly key to China's future action. With Japan holding on, railways, business, and customs, which have supported China's central Government, bring in little, with prospect that unless the League forces Japanese out soon China's financial collapse will follow.

SOUTH AFRICA completes the 200-mile electric line between Maritzburg and Cato Ridge, being the longest railway division electrically operated in the British Empire.

SPAIN prepares for the Cortes an agrarian reform bill expropriating royal grants and other lands which will be held by the Government and farmed by workers under official supervision.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS attempts to revive its tin mines by displaying artfully wrought pewter wares in London, in the hope that large trade orders may follow.

THE UNITED STATES celebrates Patriots' Day, sees the first train of air-conditioned sleeping cars run over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, dedicates the Henry C. Folger Shakespeare Library at Washington, valued at $4,000,000, on Shakespeare's two hundred and sixty-eighth anniversary, hears President Dawes state that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has loaned $243,248,000 to 1520 banks, 68 per cent of them in towns of less than 100,000 inhabitants, sees Congress struggle with plans to reduce the costs of the Federal Government by reducing working days in departments, and investigate short selling in the stock market.

YUCATAN finds its jungle-buried inscribed cities suddenly more eloquent of ancient glories of the North American continent, as Lawrence T. K. Griswold succeeds in expanding the known vocabulary of the proud Mayan people by 19 words.

The Family of Nations can count among the week's accomplishments several outstanding events in alleviating the world's difficulties, but outshining all others is the work done at Geneva—the first actual steps taken in outlawing aggressive weapons of war. This alone marks the week as a memorable and cheerful one.

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World's Tribute to Poet Who Dramatized Humanity

The Christian Science Monitor - Keystone-Underwood

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATER AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON, ENG.

THEATER MARKS SHAKESPEARE'S LASTING FAME

Flags of All Nations Unfurled at Dedication of Stratford Playhouse

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD - ON - AVON, Eng., April 23—The Shakespeare Memorial Theater was opened here today by the Prince of Wales in the presence of literary and political notabilities of many lands, the festooned old town presenting a spectacular appearance with the vast crowds that had come in for the occasion. Flags of all nations were flying in the gardens near the theater, the Prince unfurling King George's flag, while the various ministers and ambassadors unfurled the flags presented to the town by their respective governments.

Prominent in the ceremony and at the accompanying luncheon was Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Ambassador from the United States, citizens of which had contributed a considerable proportion of the $1,000,000 needed for the theater.

After the morning ceremonies the permanent Shakespeare company presented Part 1 of "Henry IV," the second part being presented in the evening, the theater being incapable of holding all who wished to attend.

Sellers of rosemary, dressed in Elizabethan costume, lent a pleasing touch of color to the floral procession, which formed a feature of the forenoon program.

Distinguished visitors were received by the Mayor, Sir Archibald D. Flower, in the gardens on the site of the place which Shakespeare bought after his retirement from the theater.

Sir Frank Benson, the actor, in proposing the poet's memory at the ceremonial luncheon, described the ceremony as "a very royal ceremony to the king of song." Mr. Stanley Baldwin, speaking for England, said that no ecclesiastic or statesman could have done what the poet was able to do.

The Prince of Wales emphasized the significance of the Memorial Theater as a world tribute to Shakespeare and recorded Britain's appreciation of American help in the work as a recognition of common ancestry and a priceless heritage.

STRATFORD - ON - AVON, Eng., April 23 (AP)—Mr. John Masefield, poet laureate, acknowledged America's contribution to the new Shakespeare Theater dedicated today in an ode, the second verse of which reads:

Now a new house has risen; it is given
Not by one citizen or state; it stands,
Given to us by many hundred hands
American and British; nay, each race
Upon this earth has helped to build this place
Lovers of Shakespeare everywhere have striven.
Every man gave it out of all earth's lands.

RINDGE CORNER STONE LAID AT CAMBRIDGE

The corner stone of the $1,600,000 Rindge Technical School of Commerce was laid yesterday at Broadway and Ware Street in the presence of the entire student body, city officials and many citizens of Cambridge. Mayor Richard M. Russell set the corner stone in place with a silver trowel presented to him by Dr. George White, president of the Rindge Alumni Association.

A copper box filled with historical treasures of Rindge was given to Mayor Russell by Mr. William P. Kiley, president of the class of 1932, and placed in the corner stone. Mr. John W. Wood, headmaster of the school, presided at the ceremonies.

NANTASKET BOAT SERVICE TO BEGIN

Steamship excursion service between Boston, Hull and Nantasket Beach will be reopened by the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Co. when the steamer Norumbega makes the first trip of the year April 30. The announcement was made by Mr. Frederic L. Lane, treasurer and general manager of the company.

Present plans call for two more of the six Nantasket steamers to join the Norumbega on May 30. The balance are to be added about the middle of June. The other steamers are the Mayflower, Pemberton, Allerton, Nantasket and Plymouth. Service to Plymouth is expected to start about the middle of June and will continue until Labor Day.

'GIVING HABIT' URGED AS ROAD TO PROSPERITY

Vash Young Tells Boston Group 'Way to Contentment and Success'

Get the "giving habit" if you would get the most out of life, Mr. Vash Young, New York business man, urged members of the Sales Managers and Executive Clubs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a dinner in the chamber building today. Helping others, he declared, is a sure road to success, contentment and prosperity.

Developing the subject of his talk, "A Fortune to Share," Mr. Young explained how, once acquired, unselfishness, optimism, decision, confidence, patience and other "riches," constitute a fortune that cannot be depleted, no matter how much it is divided among others.

"Lots of people know," he said, "that it doesn't do any good to worry, and still they keep on worrying. I know it doesn't do any good to worry and I don't worry. If I am going over the road to the poorhouse, I will handle the poorhouse after I get there, but I am not going to live in a mental poorhouse beforehand."

One cannot control the "turmoil" of the world, he noted, but one can control being affected by it. If the country generally is depressed, he said, it is important for me "not to be depressed."

The "getting habit," he held responsible for the stock market decline. Investors, he explained, were not satisfied with a fair return on their investments. The result, he said, was that "self-interest expanded beyond its own limits and finally burst."

An invisible law rewards the "giving habit," he said, with intangible things always, worth more than gold, but in tangible things when the need requires.

Discussing unemployment, he noted that many are employed constantly by the "wrong boss," who he described as "that can't fellow, discouragement, fear, depression, pessimism and inactivity." By working for the opposite of those things, he urged, one's chances of getting a job in the material sense increase proportionately.

"There is nothing mysterious about getting along in life," he said. "Each morning each individual is handed a fresh, new day of opportunity. For business people this day is filled with so many hours, and what we do with those hours determines our welfare. If we spend those business hours thinking about ourselves and our troubles and regretting how bad business is—then don't be surprised at a negative result at the end of the day—because we reap exactly what we sow. On the other hand, if we fill those business hours with intelligent, right activity, then we are going to get a good result regardless of the times or conditions.

"Opportunity is almost pounding the door down. It is crying aloud this message to unselfishness, courage, intelligence, peace, joy, contentment: 'Come on out and reap the harvest. The fields are white with harvest, but the laborers are few. Fear, selfishness, discouragement and depression do not know how to reap the harvest, so you fellows come on out and get what rightfully belongs to you.'"

Leader in Y. W. C. A. Work in South America

The Christian Science Monitor

MISS ANNE GUTHRIE

LAWYERS PUNISHED IN MOTORCAR CASES

Disbarment of one attorney and suspension of another for three years resulted, yesterday, from testimony heard in the Massachusetts Supreme Court relative to fraudulent practices in automobile insurance cases. Orders for penalizing the defendants were entered on information obtained by Mr. William H. Hitchcock, special commissioner appointed by the Supreme Court to investigate the insurance situation.

The disbarred attorney, D. Leslie DiCicco of Medford, was found guilty of signing the name of two of his clients to accident claims amounting to $25 each, while the suspended lawyer, Meyer W. Kettleman of Boston, was convicted of filing a false claim for injuries.

MUSIC SETTLEMENT ANNOUNCES CONCERT

The twenty-first annual concert of the pupils of the Boston Music School Settlement is scheduled for Sunday afternoon at Jordan Hall. Particular satisfaction is expressed with the work of the senior orchestra under the direction of Mr. Linwood D. Scriven.

Despite a slightly lowered registration this year, school authorities believe they have achieved unusual musical standards. The school seeks to help poor but talented children, mostly of foreign nationality. Through music it is believed a code of ideals can be imparted that would not be obtainable in the city environment.

ENGLISH STUDY PROGRESSES IN SOUTH AMERICA

Y. W. C. A. Leader Finds More Taking It Up in Place of French

South Americans are learning English instead of French as their second language, Miss Anne Guthrie, executive secretary of the continental committee of the Y. W. C. A. of South America, advises Boston Y. W. C. A. girls. They see the value of English in carrying on commercial relations with the United States, she explained, and they also want to understand American-made talkies.

Miss Guthrie, who went to South America in 1921, has seen five revolutions in which, she said, both men and women students were the prime movers. The present economic situation, she added, also has brought women into greater activity, daughters of the finest families being forced to take commercial courses offered by the Y. W. C. A.

The desire to learn English, she said, has brought many girls to the Y. W. C. A., where they join classes in this language, some studying the so-called British English, and some American English.

South American girls, she noted, gain their impressions of American life from motion pictures, and "they are not sure they like the independence of the girls of America."

"The situation of the woman in South America is changing, however," she continued. "Recent changes in Chile will mean that the women must play a more important part, and I am anxious to see with what responsibility they will carry on now that they are assuming the obligations of suffrage."

Miss Guthrie urged that more people from the United States travel in South America, noting that "so many people visit Europe and the Orient and so few choose South America that they have no conception of the size of the continent and its customs, laws and people." As to extent, she said, with the exception of Alaska, Brazil, for example, is as large as the United States. Uruguay, she said, is a progressive country, with "fine laws."

Noting the news that the Transandine Railway has been closed because of so little travel, Miss Guthrie, who returns to South America May 1, said, "I've made the journey six times by rail, but I rather guess I shall have to take to flying."

Miss Guthrie's headquarters are in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

MICHIGAN AIDS AIRPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—Because it feels that the expense of maintaining complete night lighting equipment at municipal airports in Michigan may impel some cities or counties backing such fields to resort to a landing fee, the State Board of Aeronautics has taken action to pay $300 annually to each such municipality.

New York Church Condemns Scheme Of Beer Parades

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 23—A resolution condemning the proposal by Mayor James J. Walker for parades in the cities of the country on May 14 as a demonstration for the legalization and taxation of beer was in the hands of the pastors of the New York Methodist Episcopate and the Mayor today, following the annual meeting of the Board of Stewards.

The protest, which was unanimously affirmed, declares that such a parade would not only "tend to incite a disregard for law and law enforcement, but cause social and political unrest for the direct purpose of breaking down temperance reforms instituted in the country and of reestablishing the liquor traffic."

In it the church reaffirms its position as "unalterably opposed to the liquor traffic in all forms, and to the misleading and untrue statements that are made in the interest of wet propaganda for repeal of the prohibition amendment."

St. Louis Protests Cost Of 'Beer Parade' Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 23—The "beer parade" scheme is meeting with numerous obstacles here. When Mayor James J. Walker of New York invited St. Louis to join in such a demonstration on May 14, Mayor Victor J. Miller made it known that he did not favor it.

No sooner had the board of aldermen, 15 to 11, ignored his recommendation than protests began to arrive at City Hall. Mr. A. D. Rawlings of the H. P. Coffee Company wrote, "I was a key man in the crisis fund campaign. If the city spends $10,000 on this parade, which would be a disgrace to the city, my subscription to the fund is automatically canceled."

A number of groups, including the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Christian Ministers' Association, and others, joined in the chorus of objections.

577,934 JOBS FOUND

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The United Action campaign for a million jobs for the jobless today announced the total number of positions found now stands at 577,934.

BOSTON FLAG IN GREECE

ATHENS, April 23 (AP)—A party of 567 American Greeks who are on a visit here presented the Mayor of Athens today with a flag sent by the Mayor of Boston, Mass.

Irish Defend Right to Secede

★ ★ ★

Question Linked With Oath of Allegiance; Moderates Restrained by British Trade

★ ★ ★

(Continued from Page 1)

He ascribes their present refusal to quit drilling, their frequent resort to shootings in the past and their laying up of dumps of arms for use in the future, entirely to the oath. Their willing coöperation in constitutional methods of government can only be obtained, he declares, by abolishing the oath.

Heavy Exports to Britain

To Mr. Cosgrave and his friends, the oath represents the best bargain they could make with Great Britain when the Irish Free State became a self-governing Dominion 10 years ago. They assert that Mr. de Valera himself actually approved its terms before the Anglo-Irish treaty was signed; that it is better to take even an obnoxious oath than to risk the expulsion from the British Commonwealth of Nations which is almost certain to follow its deletion from the Constitution.

If the British Government can bring itself to admit frankly and officially that the Free State is free—that it can secede any day it likes—there is a probability, almost amounting to a certainty, that there would be no secession—nor even any longer a desire to secede. Having got what she wanted, the Free State would no longer want it.

The Free State, they point out, sends 96 per cent of its exports to Great Britain. At present it gets very substantial preferential advantages as a member of the British family and may confidently expect more as a result of the Ottawa Conference in July. If it is to lose these advantages it will have still greater difficulty in competing with Danish dairy produce and Argentine meat than it has today.

There is very little doubt among Mr. Cosgrave's supporters that if the bill abolishing the oath ever becomes law, Great Britain will take the view that the Irish Free State has automatically cut itself adrift from the British Commonwealth.

In Special Position

The Free State is already in a special position with regard to the oath of allegiance. All the other Dominion legislatures and the British House of Commons swear in almost identical terms that they "will be faithful and bear true allegiance to King George V, his heirs and successors according to law."

For the Free State, however, the form of the oath is "I . . . do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established, and that I will be faithful to H. M., King George V, his heirs and successors, in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Thus the allegiance of the members of the Dail is to their own Constitution. They only swear to be "faithful" to King George. For all the other legislatures the allegiance is to King George himself.

Misgivings in Dominions

Already several of the Dominions have intimated, without being asked, that they view with misgiving the Free State's attitude in regard to the oath. But at bottom their uneasiness is not primarily about the oath. It is because of the underlying issue—whether the Free State can leave the Commonwealth if it wants to.

The right of secession is thus the fundamental issue in the Anglo-Irish dispute over the oath. This right has already been openly claimed by Gen. J. B. M. Herzog, the Premier, on behalf of the Union of South Africa. Great Britain has never admitted it. But on the other hand, Great Britain has never officially repudiated it.

Fletcher Auction Puts Rare Books Within Range of Modest Collectors

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 23 — The notable assemblage of first editions, presentation copies, autographed letters and manuscripts of the Frank Irving Fletcher library of New York City, running to 1217 items, went to buyers at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries this week for $40,439. Anticipated as the outstanding book sale of the season, this auction, as in the case of those that have preceded it this year, was a zestful one for collectors in its modest range of prices and brought the collecting of first issues within the range of even moderate pocketbooks.

The autograph acrostic poem by Lewis Carroll (C. L. Dodgson) to a little girl in printed script on the title page of "The Hunting of the Snark," brought the top price of the sale, going to Mr. Alfred E. Goldsmith, a book dealer, for $875. An item more expressive of the Dodgson side of Carroll, "Syllabus of Plane Algebraical Geometry," which he wrote while a mathematics instructor, sold for $110. A presentation copy of "Alice's Adventures Under Ground," in the same binding as that which went to the original "Alice" (Alice Liddell), brought $280.

Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach was the buyer of the "Nursery Alice," for $430—the book for which the publisher thought three shillings so exorbitant in 1889 that he blocked out the price to substitute the one-shilling mark.

Collectors of Americana were interested in the "Aitken Bible," Philadelphia, 1782—the first English Bible printed in America and the only one to this day authorized and approved by Congress. It went for $525, the second highest price of the sale, to Mr. L. C. Harper.

A Carlyle item brought to light by the sale was a copy of the first American edition of "Sartor Resartus," crustily autographed by the Sage of Chelsea as though by way of indirect indictment of all autograph hunters:

"This is my 'autograph,' much good it may do you. T. Carlyle." The book brought only $21.

One of the four known copies of the first of Longfellow's "Voices of the Night," 1839, with a letter to Charles Kents, in which the poet is reminiscent of London, Charles Dickens, Bulwer Lytton and others, went for $350. Thomas Hardy's autograph manuscript of "Life's Opportunity," inscribed by him, went for $190.

Poe's "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque," Philadelphia, 1840, sold for $425, and Scott's poem, "Rokeby," London, 1813, for $225. A presentation copy of Wordsworth's "Sonnets," inscribed by the author and with two sonnets in the poet's script on the flyleaf, went for $475.

MEXICAN TEACHERS UNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Eight thousand teachers in Mexico have begun the formation of a national teachers' union, which is considered as the first important teachers' assembly ever held in the republic.

LAND SCHEME AIDLESS

OTTAWA, April 23 (AP)—The Government is not prepared at the present time to give financial assistance to a land settlement scheme, Mr. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration, stated in House of Commons yesterday.

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YOUTH FOUND AS REALIZING RESPONSIBILITY

Wentworth Institute Has Great Faith in Young Men of Today

Are young men looking ahead? Are they realizing that they are the ones who must shoulder the world's work in the future?

An emphatic "yes" comes from the lips of Mr. Frederick E. Dobbs, principal of the Wentworth Institute in Boston, who reports as one proof of this that an increasing number of boys are becoming interested in mechanics, and that mechanical institutions throughout the world are becoming more and more popular.

Youth knows that the mechanical age has come to stay. Youth knows that he must prepare himself in vocations which will best fit into the groove of the times, and he is doing just that, Mr. Dobbs, who has faith in the boys and girls of today, asserts.

Looking out through the office windows of the institute, which has grown from one small building in 1911 to a center of mechanical education, recognized as one of the finest in this section of the country, Mr. Dobbs smiled and pointed to the spacious athletic field where a small army of his students were getting the new baseball diamond into shape for the first game of the season. His smile was a confident smile . . . confidence in those young men out there wielding shovels, carrying sod, raking and grading the soil.

Better Students Each Year

"You know we hear a lot about the young people of today being a gay crowd, unambitious, uninitiative. But don't listen to that kind of talk, even though there may be many that are. I have always found my students to be better students each year. Of course we are doing a lot to help them to be better. Naturally we should. But they are going ahead rapidly, and are realizing the responsibility which is soon to be placed upon their shoulders."

Mr. Dobbs went on enthusiastically and pointed out the problems which are solved through coöperation between student and faculty, for the student and the faculty are virtually one at Wentworth Institute.

As the amiable principal conducted the visitor around the rooms and shops of the school, one could readily see the close relationship between instructor and pupil.

"This is practical education personified," he explained. "Yet it is an education which is carrying its scope much further than merely what the student learns at the school. We teach him one thing, figuratively, and he applies that one basic fundamental to everything he does."

As a Minor Assistant

Mr. Dobbs gave an example of how one student, unable after graduation to secure employment in the kind of work he had trained for, finally accepted work as a minor assistant in a laboratory, his duties consisting of keeping things picked up and put in their right places. He said that a requirement at the institue is that all work shall be neat and systematic, that tools shall be kept clean and in their proper place, and that the student shall be accurate, honest and economical.

Because this student, he went on, had learned how to be neat and because he was "accurately minded," he was given an opportunity to do other lines of work in the laboratory until his ability was recognized. And today, Mr. Dobbs said, he holds one of the most responsible positions in the company.

"A mechanical training," Mr. Dobbs continued, "not only teaches one to be 'accurately minded' in mechanics, but to be accurate in everything he does. If he has learned the art of neatness and accuracy in mechanical work, the latter of which is an absolute essential, it almost always will follow him in other undertakings."

But what of this mechanical age? Will the machine continue to displace the hand, and what lies in the mechanical future? he was asked.

And to this he answered that the machine is not displacing the hand as much as is the general belief. It must be realized, he points out, that it takes the hands and the head of the inventor, the designer, the draftsman, the patternmaker, the machinist, the foundryman and other craftsmen before the machine becomes a reality. And, too, many modern machines are complicated and require the constant attention of trained experts.

Thousands Involved

For every machine that is made to save labor and to increase production, Mr. Dobbs declared, there are thousands of workers involved. True, the machine may displace labor, but in the end the percentage of unemployment caused by the machine, is slight. One solution to that problem lies in training the youth in more than one kind of vocation.

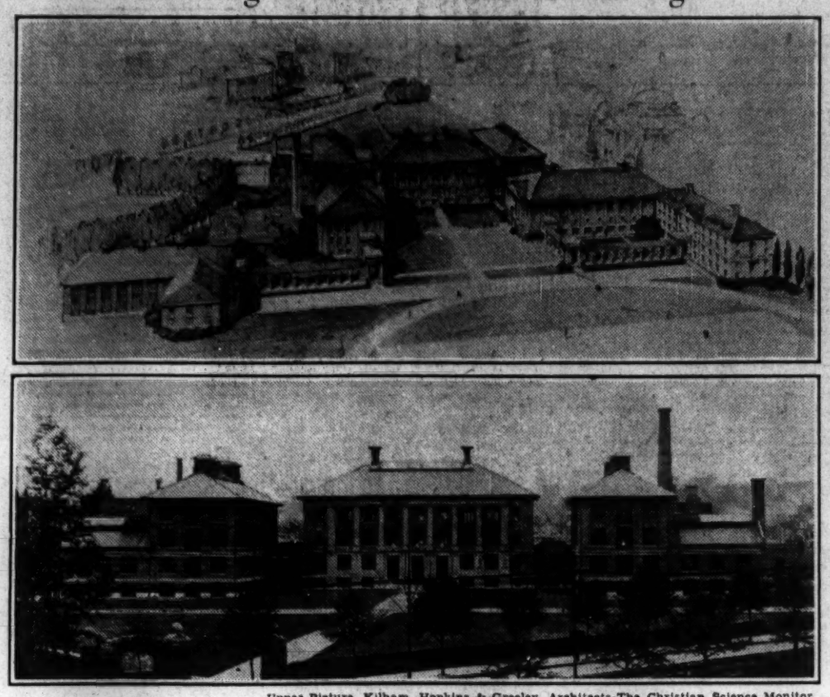
Wentworth Institute, endowed by Arioch Wentworth, has trained more than 35,207 students in the mechanical arts. Of these, 4077 were soldiers and sailors in the World War. The founder himself was a mechanic, which inspired him with a desire to see others follow in his footsteps, cherishing the belief that all big things in the world were made with human hands.

The Institute plans to spend approximately $300,000 in new buildings, which will include additions to the two ells of the present structure. At one end a dormitory for 100 students is planned, while a gymnasium and field house is proposed on the opposite end. Each addition will be flanked by patios in line with the beautification work which is being done around the school grounds.

It also has been proposed to plant rows of trees along the front walk leading to the main entrance as well as in other parts of the lawn.

Mr. Dobbs points out that the plans follow the policy of the Institute in increasing the value and quality of education rather than erecting buildings for quantity or "mass production" education.

Training Youth for a Mechanical Age



Upper Picture, Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley, Architects-The Christian Science Monitor

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE IN BOSTON

Upper Picture—The Institute Plant, as It Will Look When Completed. Lower—The Institution as It Is Today.

PLEA IS MADE FOR NAMING OF DRY DELEGATES

Ninth Massachusetts District Republican Drys Issue an Appeal

Republican drys in the Ninth Massachusetts Congressional District are appealing to everyone who wishes President Hoover's renomination and election to send to the Republican National Convention delegates who will oppose inclusion of a wet plank in the party platform. If forced to run on a wet ticket, President Hoover will be defeated, they insist.

The Ninth District prohibitionists, led by Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of Newton Center, are urging that Mr. Thomas N. Carver, professor of political economy at Harvard University, and Mr. Clarence S. Luitwieler of Newton be chosen as delegate at the primaries on Tuesday. These men oppose a wet plank and are strong Hoover supporters. Mr. Alton L. Miller of Brookline and Mrs. Mattie C. Crawford of Watertown are backed as alternates.

Mr. Sinclair Weeks, Mayor of Newton, and Mr. Alfred F. Bigelow of Brookline, if chosen, will go to the convention with the avowed purpose of putting a wet plank in the Republican platform.

The Ninth District is composed of Brookline, Newton, Wards 4 and 10, Cambridge, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Lincoln and Ward 22, Boston (Brighton).

Prohibition forces have accused the wets of using strong-arm methods to force the selection of Mr. Weeks and Mr. Bigelow as delegates. The Republican City Committee and the Woman's Republican Club of Waltham are charged by the drys with unfair tactics against Professor Carver and Mr. Luitwieler.

"It is recognized by everyone that President Hoover is the logical candidate of his party," Professor Anderson's group declares. "He has worked conscientiously, steadily, and effectively to carry out the policies of his party. In the midst of difficulties and perplexities, and in the face of violent criticism, he has kept his head. He has brought forward such constructive measures that even his political opponents dared not oppose him, but have been compelled to unite with his own party in his support.

"There are, however, certain influential persons within the Republican Party who seem to place their 'wetness' above their interest in President Hoover's reëlection. They are bent on putting a wet plank in the Republican platform. They are willing to embarrass President Hoover and insure his defeat by forcing him either to refuse to run or to run on a platform in which he does not believe.

"That was the fatal mistake of the Whig Party when, in 1852, it permitteed the southern Whigs to write the platform and the northern Whigs to name the candidate. It destroyed the Whig Party. It was not a howling success in 1928 when the Democratic Party ran a wet candidate on a dry platform.

"All drys, and wets who place their interest in President Hoover's reelection above their wetness, should unite to prevent this catastrophe to the Republican Party. If a wet plank is adopted, the party cannot carry a single southern state, and it is pretty certain to lose several of the western states. That will endanger President Hoover's reëlection."

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Theatrical attractions which conclude their runs on Boston stages tonight include the Abbey Company, which ends its repertory season at the Hollis with "The Far-off Hills"; Mr. George M. Cohan's "Confidential Service" at the Tremont; "Countess Maritza," at the Boston Opera House, and "Coast-to-Coast" at the Wilbur.

The Bostonians will present "The Desert Song" in succession to "Countess Maritza" at the Opera House next week.

A new stock company will open a spring season at the Hollis Monday night with "A Church Mouse."

"Merchants of Glory," French post-war satire, presented by the Ford Hall Players, opened a week's engagement at the Barn on Joy Street last night.

The Symphony Hall Pop concerts enter upon their forty-seventh season May 4, with Mr. Arthur Fiedler conducting for the third year. The admission charge has been reduced to the pre-war figure of 25 cents.

The Fine Arts Theater, beginning Monday, will show the German film, "Zwei Menschen."

BOSTON PAINTERS ACCEPT WAGE CUT

Painters' District Council 11 in Boston agreed yesterday to a wage cut of 25 cents an hour, reducing the hourly wage to $1.12½ for 1800 union painters. This agreement, to be effective Monday and run until April 1, 1934, was signed by representatives of the council and of the Painters and Decorators Employers' Association.

Boston Typographical Union No. 13 voted last night to permit those in the book and job shops to make new contracts with their employers, providing for a voluntary reduction in wages of 10 per cent effective from May 1 to November 1.

DEPOSITORS TO GET $15,585

A 10 per cent dividend to depositors of the closed A. Pescosolido & Co., Inc., and Nonantum Bankers' Company on allowed claims was authorized yesterday by Judge Edward P. Pierce of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. The dividends, to be paid by Mr. W. Lloyd Allen, receiver of the closed banks, totals $15,585.

Boston Art Notes

Museum School

Outside work done by members of the Boston Museum School is on exhibition in the display room at the school on the Fenway. Included are oils, water colors and sculptures.

Variation seems to characterize the latest developments in the work. The students show less obviously the earmarks of a stilted training. They are departing from the established viewpoint, attempting freer patterns and bolder color schemes.

Among portraits especially changes are marked. The self-portrayal by Miss Ethel Mechanic, for instance, has an extraordinary quality in which the surface becomes a symbol of the inner nature of the subject. Other portrayals give way to new moods and lesser eccentricities which in a school environment prove refreshing. There are not many pictures or sculptures, however, that bear the stamp of professionalism or of full artistic maturity. But that is not necessarily to be expected at this stage.

Other Displays

At the Museum proper there may be seen paintings by the Japanese painter of the eighteenth century, Shohaku. They show the effort of a genuine artist to maintain the spirit of his native art, threatened with the set ways of stylization. In the pictures at the Museum we may notice how dynamically he portrayed episodes of nature, how he managed to discover the enlivening and fundamental lines that strengthened and lent expression to a picture.

At the Copley Society on Commonwealth Avenue there are landscapes by Mr. Henry Hammond Ahl, a painter of this locality known for scenic depictions characterized by vibrancy and freshness.

At the Fogg Museum there are French paintings of the nineteenth century. They are selected from the noteworthy museum collection.

D. A.

Yale Exhibits First Editions Of Works of Milton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 23—Probably the most complete exhibition ever held of the works of John Milton has just opened in the Sterling Memorial Library at Yale University. In addition to first editions of all of Milton's prose and verse, the collection includes much important and interesting Miltoniana.

The exhibition is of special interest at this time, just 300 years since Milton's first appearance in print. It was the second folio edition of Shakespeare's works in 1632, now on display in the Rare Book Room of the library, which introduced Milton to the world as a poet, in the happy and characteristic act of paying homage to his only superior in the language.

Milton's lines, beginning "What needs my Shakespeare" stand on the first page of the second folio, with other commendatory verses. From this modest beginning the exhibition carries the works of Milton on through his various achievements in both verse and prose to the great culmination in "Paradise Lost" and "Samson Agonistes."

One of the rarest items on display is the first edition of the little volume of 60 pages of eulogistic verses to the memory of Edward King, published at Cambridge in 1638, in which Milton's "Lycidas" first appeared. The volume, entitled "Justa Edouardo King," was lent by the Elizabethan Club. By its side is also the Elizabethan Club's copy of "Comus," entitled "A Maske Presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634." The poem was published without the author's name in 1637 by Henry Lawes, who had composed the music for the masque. There is also the 1645 edition of Milton's minor poems, which were prepared for the press by Milton himself, containing the famous portrait of Milton by William Marshall, which so displeased the poet he caused the engraver, unwittingly, to write himself down an ass in Greek verses under the engraving.

Quick Work on Maddem Dam, Canal Zone, Pleases Critics

Day and Night Shifts of 650 Men Push $15,500,000 Project to Augment Panama Canal Rapidly Along

By the United Press

BALBOA, Canal Zone, April 23—Construction of the Madden Dam, intended to furnish a greater water supply for operation of the Panama Canal, is being rushed to conclusion with 650 men toiling in day and night shifts. Progress made by the two contracting firms handling the $15,500,000 project, Callahan Company and Shirley, Peterson & Gunther, has astonished critics who, at first, thought that the constructors' bid of $1,000,000 less than it had been estimated that the work would cost would result in failure to fulfill the contract.

At the present rate of progress experts believe that the dam will be completed well within the time limit expiring in November, 1934. The contractors are now completing the steel structures required for pouring 520,000 cubic yards of concrete for the main dam. Ten dirt saddle dams have already been finished, and squads of workers are clearing the forest and undergrowth from the 1500-acre reservoir area. Work of pouring 2000 cubic yards of concrete daily will begin within a few days.

Early labor dissatisfaction which several months ago reached such proportions that Canal Zone union officials investigated conditions at the dam site at Alajuela appears now to have disappeared. Comparative wage schedules published by the contractors showing that workers here receive better pay than those at the Hoover Dam in the United States helped to quiet the incipient unrest. Much of the labor trouble was attributed to chronic complainers or drifters.

Approximately 625 men are now employed and the dam site, 205 Americans and other white men on the "gold" and 420 on the "silver" pay roll. Most of the Americans are regular followers of big construction jobs in various parts of the world, and a recent survey of the camp indicated that the majority of them are satisfied with conditions. The married "gold" workers live in four-room frame houses and pay only $30 a month rent for the places, including electricity and gas. The single "gold" workers live in bachelor quarters, paying $1.50 a day room rent and eating in a communal mess hall.

Pay of the "silver" workers, mostly Jamaicans and other Caribben Negroes, ranges from 16 to 40 cents an hour.

Although actual work on the dam has been under way only a few months, the construction settlement has already taken on the appearance of a small, newly-built village. Flower boxes, bird cages and numerous pets are displayed on the porches of cottages of the "gold" workers.

Harvard Gets Part Of Stolberg Books

Harvard University Library has acquired the jurisprudence section of the Stolberg-Wernigerode Library. The new purchase formed part of one of the most important privately owned collections of books in Germany. The volumes, approximately 20,000 in number, will be distributed eventually to the Widener, Langdell Hall, and Business School libraries.

The collection contains much of interest in the field of law, including treatises on international, canon, and Roman law. The task of cataloguing, already begun, will require some months to complete, and may uncover a considerable number of valuable finds.

The Princes and Counts of Stolberg have been augmenting the collection ever since the latter part of the sixteenth century. Early in the eighteenth century, the library was removed to the castle at Wernigerode, located on the family estate which includes most of the Harz Mountains. Until it passed into the hands of booksellers, the library had its own librarian and staff and from 1746 onward was open to scholars.

GIFT OF GOLD COINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl., — Greek coins, some of them more than 2400 years old, have been donated to the director of the Queensland Museum, Mr. Heber A. Longman, by an anonymous Brisbane citizen. Coins from Macedon, Phoenicia, Syria, Athens, Syracuse, Tyre and Carthage are included in the collection.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Ford Hall Forum: Presentation of "Merchants of Glory," by Forum Players, the Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8:30, through April 30.

Forty and Eight Society: Dinner and dance, Hotel Statler, evening.

Illustrated lecture, "Labrador Eskimos," by Commander Donald MacMillan, benefit Eskimo Children's School at Nain, Labrador, auspices Newton Sea Scouts, Newton High School Auditorium, 8.

Performance of George Kelly's "The Torch Bearers," by Auburndale Club Players, Auburndale Clubhouse, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Theaters

Opera House—"Countess Maritza," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"The Far-off Hills," 8:15.
Tremont—"Confidential Service," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Michael and Mary," film, continuous from 1 to 11.
Copley—"Silent Answer," 8:30.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden; Malden Auditorium Theater, 8.

Jordan Hall: Concert by Boston Music School Settlement; piano and violin solos; orchestra, direction Mr. Leonard D. Scriven, 3:30.

St. Paul's Cathedral: Address by Sir Wilfred Grenfell, 11.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Prehistoric Art of the Caves," by Miss Dorothy Adlow, 3:30; concert by Interlude Trio, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Ford Hall Forum: Second special Sunday night meeting; address, "The Negro in Music," by Prof. Rayford W. Logan, illustrated by Greater Boston Men's Chorus, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 7:30.

Boston City Club: Variety motion picture program, auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 2:30 and 4:30.

National Democratic Women's Club: Meeting, Hotel Statler.

Forty and Eight Society: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler, morning.

Symphony Hall: Meeting, Community Church, address, "Manchuria in Eruption," by Dr. Sherwood Eddy, world traveler and author; musical program, 10:36.

EVENTS MONDAY

Harvard University: Illustrated lecture in German, "Von Gerhart Hauptman bis zum Ende des grossen Welkriegs," by Prof. Friedrich von der Leyen, Germanic Museum, 4 (open to public).

Twentieth Century Club: First of three lectures on India, "The Essential Philosophy of India," by Mr. Fritz Kuntz, 3 Joy Street, 4.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, address, "The Educational Program of the Mexican Government," by Prof. Samuel M. Waxman, Boston University, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Women's Republican Club: Annual spring bridge, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 2:30.

Cambridge League of Women Voters: Luncheon discussion, Mr. Read Lewis, speaker, on "Have We Still an Immigration Problem?" Hotel Commander, noon.

Third in lecture series, "Optical Effects and Illusions and Their Relation to Art," by Prof. George L. Hall, Laboratory of Lighting Research, 739 Boylston Street, 4.

Meeting, Boston Ministers, book review, "Palestinean Archaeology," by Rev. Albert A. Madsen, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 11.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, April 23, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Monday evening, April 25, in Brown Hall, a concert of chamber music with J. M. Sanroma, assisting pianist.

Monday evening, April 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, April 26, in Jordan Hall, the men's choir of the Apollo Club.

Tuesday evening, April 26, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, a concert of choral music in honor of Gustav Holst.

Thursday evening, April 28, at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, April 29, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday evening, April 29, at the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, a concert by the Bach Cantata Club.

Saturday evening, April 30, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 30, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Christina de Santi, dramatic soprano.

Sunday afternoon, May 1, at the Mattapan branch of the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Pro Arte Quartet.

Sunday evening, May 1, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Pro Arte Quartet.

Tuesday evening, May 3, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Howard Harrington, tenor.

Wednesday evening, May 4, in Symphony Hall, the first program of the Pops Concert.

Thursday evening, May 5, at the Museum of Fine Arts, a free concert by the Harvard Glee Club.

Thursday evening, May 5, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. French Textile Ornament; Paintings by contemporary Canadian artists; Daumier Lithographs. Paintings by Shohaku.

Jordan Marsh Company Annex, Washington Street—Annual exhibition of Contemporary New England Art.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—The Derrydale Prints of American Sport. Through month of April.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of New England Gardens and Doorways.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Etchings by Helen Wills.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Japanese triptych prints. Etchings of aircraft by Wayne Davis. Through month of April.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight; Sunday partly cloudy; moderate northwest and north winds.

Connecticut: Fair and cooler tonight and Sunday.

All other New England States: Fair and cooler tonight; Sunday partly cloudy.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest and west winds, possibly strong at times off the coast, and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	62	62	Montreal	32	70
Bismarck	58	74	Nantucket	50	68
Boston	46	76	New Orleans	70	86
Buffalo	40	62	New York	60	76
Calgary	32	34	Norfolk, Va.	58	76
Charleston	64	76	North Platte	62	74
Chicago	46	60	Philadelphia	62	78
Cincinnati	54	78	Phoenix, Ariz.	46	68
Denver	36	74	Pittsburgh	56	78
Eastport, Me.	36	70	Portland, Me.	40	74
Hatteras	64	68	Raleigh	64	82
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. April 22	78		St. Louis	64	76
	74		St. Paul	50	76
Helena, Mont.	38	46	Salt Lake City	36	48
Huron, S. D.	60	72	San Francisco	52	56
Jacksonville	66	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	30	46
Kansas City	64	80	Seattle	44	50
Key West	76	80	Tampa	70	84
Los Angeles	50	64	Washington	56	78
Memphis	68	82	Wichita, Kan.	60	78
Miami, Fla.	70	80	Williston, N.D.	54	62

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 23.
B—Maximum April 22.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 1:07 p. m., Sunday 1:20 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 11 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:04 p. m.

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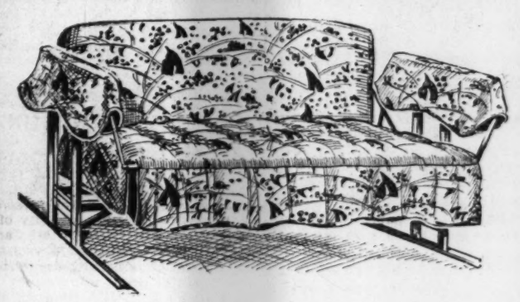
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

CHAMPION WILL MEET ALLISON

Face Each Other in Tennis Singles at White Sulphur Springs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 23—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., United States grass and clay court champion, and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, yesterday won their way to the singles finals of the twelfth annual Mason and Dixon tennis tournament at the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club. Vines defeating Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff of Yonkers, N. Y., following a surprising straight-set victory by Allison over Francis X. Shields of Sleepy Hollow, N. Y., 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

The biggest surprise of the day, however, came in the men's doubles semifinals, when Marcel Rainville of Montreal, No. 2 on the Canadian Davis Cup team, and Dr. McCauliff defeated the United States doubles champions, Allison and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. Vines and Shields won the other semifinal-round match in doubles when they defeated J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 6—2, 5—7, 7—5.

Miss Virginia Hilleary of Philadelphia won the women's singles tournament when she defeated the defending champion, Mrs. John Van Ryn of Philadelphia, in three sets, 6—2, 1—6, 9—7.

The defeat of Allison and Van Ryn, who have won international honors in doubles play, came as a great surprise to the gallery and especially to Fitz Eugene-Dixon of Radnor, Penna., acting captain of the Davis Cup team, and Lawrence A. Baker of the Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md., near Washington, a member of the Davis Cup committee. Van Ryn was the weakest member on the champion's side of the net. While Allison tried to offset his partner's letdown he was not equal to the task, because Van Ryn was piling up many errors and missing easy returns.

In singles Allison got the jump on Shields from the start, and after the first few games it was very apparent that Shields could not cope with the play of the Texan, who has made a good showing so far this season. On the other hand, the Vines-McCauliff match was closer, but after the first set the Californian did not appear in any danger of dropping the match. The result of the semifinal gives Vines a chance to reverse the final-round result at Pinehurst a week ago.

The women's singles final was a close battle for the honor. After the first set Miss Hilleary found herself hard pressed by Mrs. Van Ryn, who advanced to the net frequently for volleys and won at 6—1. Miss Hilleary steadied gradually, scoring a 5—2 lead in the third set. Here, however, Mrs. Van Ryn fought hard and brought the score up to 5-all. Then both battled for a break, which came when Miss Hilleary broke through service and won her own for the championship. The summary:

MASON AND DIXON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., 6—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Francis X. Shields, Sleepy Hollow, N. Y., 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Marcel Rainville, Montreal, and Dr. McCauliff defeated Allison and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Vines and Shields defeated J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 6—2, 5—7, 7—5.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—3, 1—6, 9—7.

ILLINOIS DEFEATS OHIO IN ELEVENTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23—The Ohio State University baseball team lost its first Big Ten game of the season yesterday to the University of Illinois, 8 to 5, after an 11-inning battle. The Buckeyes were out hit, 15 to 8, but many of the Illini hits were scattered, with the exception of those in the third and eleventh innings.

The Buckeyes took the lead in the second inning. Illinois soon passed this with two runs in the third, on three hits and an error. L. A. Wrigley '32, Buckeye pitcher, gave way to Eugene W. Fichter '32, in the eighth. Trailing, 5 to 2, in their half of the ninth the Ohioans scored three runs to tie the score at five-all. Illinois took advantage of Fichter in the eleventh, and gathered three runs on four hits and two errors, enough to win the game. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Illinois	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	—8	15	1
Ohio State	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—5	8	4

Batteries—Mills, Wrobke and Chervinko; Wrigley, Fichter and Weisheimer, Sharpe, Furry. Umpire—Walter Bailey. Time—2h. 16m.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chattanooga	9	2	.818
Memphis	8	2	.800
Birmingham	7	3	.700
New Orleans	6	5	.545
Nashville	3	5	.375
Atlanta	3	8	.273
Knoxville	3	8	.273
Little Rock	2	8	.200

RESULTS APRIL 22

Knoxville 5, Birmingham 1.
Nashville 22, Little Rock 5.
Memphis 12, Chattanooga 6.
New Orleans 14, Atlanta 5.

WESTERN OPEN JUNE 30

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 23—The open championship tournament of the Western Golf Association is to be held June 30 to July 2 at Cleveland, Ohio, it is announced here by H. C. Bartholomay, secretary. The Canterbury Golf Club is to be host to the carnival. The western junior championship is to be decided at a local course, the Medinah Country Club, Medinah, Ill., July 28 to 29, inclusive. The amateur tourney, the most important on the list, was recently announced to be held at the Rockford Country Club, Rockford, Ill., Aug. 29 to Sept. 3. Entries for this meet close Aug. 22.

MARTIN'S ENTRY APPROVED

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Dave Martin, California amateur golf champion, received the official stamp of approval yesterday from the United States Golf Association for his entry in this year's British amateur golf tournament, to be held May 23-28 at Muirfield, Scot. So far he is the only American entry.

Detroit Hits Ball Hard in Cleveland

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	8	2	.800
Washington	6	3	.667
New York	4	3	.571
Philadelphia	4	4	.500
Cleveland	4	6	.400
Chicago	4	6	.400
St. Louis	4	6	.400
Boston	2	6	.250

RESULTS APRIL 22

Detroit 16, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 1.
Other clubs not scheduled.

The Detroit Tigers increased their lead in the American League race over the Washington Senators on Friday, by pounding out 22 hits against the Cleveland Indians for a 16-to-3 victory. The Tigers now have a first-place advantage of 1½ games. The St. Louis Browns defeated the Chicago White Sox for the second successive time, 4 to 1. The remaining four clubs in the circuit were not scheduled to play on Friday.

Cleveland used five pitchers in an effort to curb the powerful slugging of the Tigers, but to no avail. Even the pitcher, Whitlow Wyatt, took part in the hitting, with two singles, a double and a home run. One of his singles and the homer were made in the ninth inning, at which time the winners scored six runs. Gerald Walker had three singles and a double, and Roy Johnson, two doubles and the same number of singles, for the Tigers. Johnny Stone accounted for five runs with a single, triple and homer. Porter had a triple and single for the Indians.

Dick Coffman, young right-hander, shut out the White Sox for seven innings and then yielded a run in the eighth. In the ninth, the Sox threatened to rally, so Manager Killefer of the Browns took out Coffman and sent in Gray, who retired the side without further trouble. Melillo batted in two of the St. Louis runs with a homer, his second of the season. Rick Ferrell hit a single and double, scoring twice. Johnny Watwood's three singles were the best hitting for Chicago. The scores:

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	2	2	3	1	1	0	6	—16	22	2
Cleveland	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 3	10	3

Batteries—Wyatt and Ruel; Connally, Hildebrand, Jablonowski, Pearson, Brown and Sewell, Pytlak. Losing pitcher—Connally. Umpires—Geisel and Van Grafian. Time—2h. 20m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	x	—4	8	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	7	0

Batteries—Coffman, Gray and Ferrell; Caraway, Gregory and Grube. Winning pitcher—Coffman. Losing pitcher—Caraway. Umpires—Guthrie, Nallin and Ormsby. Time—1h. 32m.

Bausch Leads In Decathlon Event

By the Associated Press

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 23—James A. Bausch, United States pentathlon champion, gave notice of his Olympic qualifications yesterday by scoring an impressive point total in the first half of the Missouri Valley A. A. U. decathlon competition.

The former University of Kansas athletic star surpassed all the marks he made in the same five events last year when he won the title here.

With five more events to be run off during the tenth annual Kansas relays, Bausch last night had a score of 3983.348, or 276 points ahead of Gene Medley, of the Southwestern Oklahoma Teachers' College, of Weatherford.

Bausch made all but a perfect showing in the shotput, with a heave of 50ft. 3½in., rating just 1.07 points below par of 1000 for the event. He also placed first in the running broad jump and was second in the 100-meter dash.

Medley finished first in the two sprints. They were run under cloudy skies and he was aided by a wind in the 100-meter dash. He also turned in the best height for the high jump.

After the first five events last year Bausch had 3834.33 points. Point totals of the six contestants after the first five events:

James A. Bausch, Kansas City Athletic Club, 3983.348.
Gene Medley, Southwestern Oklahoma Teachers College, 3707.09.
Charles Childress, Central Missouri State Teachers College, 3593.61.
Carl Parker, Lake Forest College, 3458.35.
Donald Eagleman, Haskell Institute, 3038.06.
Joe Ross, Southwestern Oklahoma Teachers College, 2801.12.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Alabama P. I. 5, Florida 2.
Birmingham So. 13, Miss. Col. 12.
Boston 12, Vermont 7.
Butler 10, Indiana Central 2.
Clemson 12, Presbyterian 11.
Delaware 11, W. C. Teach. 4.
Hillsdale 16, Central St. 4.
Illinois 8, Ohio State 5.
Lebanon Valley 8, Drexel 1.
Maine 4, Conn Aggies 3.
Maryland 6, W. and L. 5.
Minnesota 9, Iowa State 1.
New York 8, Georgetown 7.
Oglethorpe 7, Georgia Tech 2.
Phila. S. of O. 9, Swarthmore 8.
Providence 7, Pratt 1.
Seton Hall 7, Temple 6.
Springfield 5, Tufts 2.
Virginia 12, Virginia P. I. 8.
Washington 1, Rikkio 0.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	6	2	.750
Indianapolis	7	3	.700
Milwaukee	5	3	.625
Columbus	5	4	.556
Minneapolis	5	5	.500
Louisville	4	5	.444
Toledo	3	6	.333
St. Paul	2	9	.182

RESULTS APRIL 22

Columbus 8, St. Paul 3.
Toledo 8, Minneapolis 7.
Milwaukee 5, Louisville 2.
Kansas City 7, Indianapolis 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	7	3	.700
Buffalo	7	3	.700
Rochester	5	4	.556
Jersey City	4	5	.444
Reading	4	6	.400
Baltimore	4	6	.400
Toronto	4	6	.400
Montreal	4	6	.400

RESULTS APRIL 22

Montreal 3, Newark 2 (11 innings).
Jersey City 3, Buffalo 1.
Rochester 6, Reading 5.
Toronto 3, Baltimore 2.

MISS GOVEDNICK BREAKS RECORD

VIRGINIA, Minn., April 23 (AP)—Miss Anne Govednick, 15-year-old sophomore at Chisholm (Minn.) High School, last night swam the 100-yard breaststroke in 1m. 18.9s., to better the United States record for the event. The recognized mark of 1m. 19 2-5s. is held by Miss Agnes Geraghty, Women's Swimming Association of New York. Four representatives of the A. A. U. timed Miss Govednick, Olympic team candidate, competing at the third annual Virginia relays.

SPORTS BRITISH

NEW INTEREST IN AN OLD, OLD SPORT

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ALTHOUGH Britain is unlikely to send more than one or two wrestlers to the Olympic Games at Los Angeles this summer, and although the national standard of the sport here is away down below the general level in the United States, it is permissible now to talk of a "boom" in British amateur wrestling. The advance has been in quantity rather than quality, but, still, it has been an advance, and the 1932 championships, decided March 3, were the biggest show ever staged by the amateur wrestling authorities in this country. Small wonder, then, that there was a gleam of satisfaction in the understandably harassed eye of Percy Longhurst, honorary secretary of the National Amateur Wrestling Association. Longhurst and wrestling are interchangeable terms. He has exercised a guiding hand in the game ever since the governing body was formed in 1904—before that date there were no definite rules controlling the unpaid side of the sport—he has stood faithfully by wrestling in its darkest hours, and he, of all men, is entitled to some personal satisfaction on seeing a faint sign of dawn. Longhurst, with some associates who are as few as they are zealous, witnessed the dire fall of wrestling from public favor nearly a quarter of a century ago, but stood by faithfully and worked unremittingly to restore one of the world's oldest pastimes to something like its former prestige.

As with many another good sport, the introduction of professionalism in wrestling was responsible for both its rise to a high pinnacle of popularity and its descent into oblivion. When the war broke out in 1914, wrestling was slowly recovering the prestige it had lost among amateurs through the weird and wonderful exhibitions put on by mountains of flesh in quasi-theatrical bouts of doubtful honesty. The memories of some of the gigantic pre-war vaudeville maulers, and of the difficulty in determing, in their case, where serious competition ended and showmanship began, lingered persistently, and it was not until these discouraging recollections could be superseded by a knowledge of the game as it stands today that any measure of support could be gained. Even now, the general public does not appreciate the difference between genuine wrestling, which obtains little publicity, and the grunting-slapping-heaving shows that have been featured on London stages recently under the definitely misleading title of "all-in" battles.

Wrestling in the United States

As regards amateur wrestling, the United States offers a strong contrast to Britain. American universities treat it with all seriousness and give it a fairly prominent place in their sporting curricula. In English universities it has become well-nigh extinct (although Oxford and Cambridge now meet at ju-jitsu), and in the schools it is almost entirely neglected. Then, too, there are no professionals in "legitimate" wrestling, except in the North of England, and probably all who fail to pass the amateur gauge are "pros" only to the extent that they are willing to compete for money prizes if the opportunity occurs.

Wrestling is, of course, one of the very oldest athletic pastimes, but its antiquity is hardly more remarkable than its universality. In England, catch-can and Cumberland and Westmorland are the two styles over which the N. A. W. A. has jurisdiction; but on the Continent, the Greco-Roman method, in which weight and strength play a predominant part, finds most favor. The Cornish and Devonshire style, once famous, is nowadays hardly known. Ju-jitsu, the Japanese art of self-defense (the only genuine code of "all-in" wrestling), is practiced, in its mildest form, by quite a number of people, including many women.

Best British Wrestling at Grasmere

But to see English wrestling at its best and in its normal setting one has to travel north. At the Grasmere sports, for instance—the great annual athletic meeting of the dalesmen—wrestling goes on from morning until night, amid the keenest enthusiasm. "Wrustlings," as they pronounce it, has always been part and parcel of the dalesman's life and was indeed the direct inspiration of the Grasmere sports. Here, the wrestling is a continuous performance, to the accompaniment of musical selections by the brass band. The guides may race up the fell side, the dogs may circle the hills after the aniseed trail, and the jumpers may jump; but all the time, in the center of the arena, the wrestlers are busy, in their bright-hued slips and tights. First, the contending pair will circle about each other in slow motion, then, as grips are made, they seem to drop into a brief but peaceful slumber (sheer illusion!), from which they emerge suddenly as a whirling vision of arms and legs, sprawling to the ground. To people who know the game, these are seconds packed with drama.

Legend hath it that the City of London was founded as the result of a wrestling match between the two giants, Gog and Magog, whose effigies adorn the Guildhall. The story goes that in 1008 B. C., when England was overrun by Bute (a descendant of Æneas) and his giants, the forces resisting the invasion were reduced to one superheavyweight, Gog, who resided in Cornwall. For the Gog vs. Magog match, the rules appear to have been elastic, for it is told that Magog, after getting the worst of the opening exchanges, hurled his rival into the sea at the spot where Gog's rock is to be seen. To celebrate the departure of the first English championship overseas, so to speak, London was founded, and later Billingsgate was selected as a suitable site for the Temple of Peace. Rather more reliable, perhaps, is the written evidence that wrestling was a standard English sport in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—which is quite a long way further back than most other games can claim to go.

Reduced Fleet On Hudson Expected

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Due to the sharp curtailment in college athletic budgets, the fleet of eight-oared crews at Poughkeepsie probably will be reduced this year to 18, the smallest number since 1925.

Reports to the Associated Press today indicated only eight varsity crews, five junior varsity and five freshmen boatloads would be sent to the 1932 regatta on June 20.

The record total of 23 crews competed in the 1930 regatta, including nine varsity, six Jayvee, and eight freshmen boats. Twenty-two boatloads raced last year.

Wisconsin, Poughkeepsie varsity contender 23 times in the last 30 years, may pass up Poughkeepsie to concentrate on the Olympic trials at Worcester, Mass., three weeks later. Handicapped in material, practice and competition, Coach George C. "Mike" Murphy believes his light boatload will have a better chance over the 2000-meter Olympic distance than in the four-mile row.

Washington and Pennsylvania, represented last year by five entries, plan to send only their varsity crews to the Hudson. It will be the first time in many years the Quakers have failed to enter all three races. Washington generally has sent at least two crews. Its decision to reduce expenses means the husky freshmen will not defend the title they won last June.

California, with another great varsity crew, also will send its jayvees. Massachusetts Tech probably will enter the freshman eight as well as the varsity.

Cornell, Columbia, Navy and Syracuse, four of the six members of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, are the only universities now planning to send representatives for all three races. Final decision on whether to send a full fleet has not been made at Columbia or Cornell.

DATES GRANTED FOR 15 TRYOUTS

First at Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 30—Henigan Team Member

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Dates for 15 Olympic tryouts have been approved by the American Olympic track and field committee.

The first tryout will be held April 30 at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., and from then on there will be a steady schedule of similar competitions in other sections of the country.

The team as it now stands, consists of one man, James P. (Jimmy) Henigan, who automatically qualified by leading all native-born competitors in the Boston A. A. Marathon. The full list of tryouts follows:

April 30—Southeastern preliminary tryout at University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

May 6—Negro schools, colleges and clubs of the South, preliminary tryouts at Tuskegee, Ala.

May 28—Marathon, Laurel to Baltimore (final tryout, winner or first eligible American selected for team).

June 10-11—National Collegiate A. A. championships at Chicago (a semifinal tryout).

June 11—New Jersey state preliminary tryout at Newark.

June 17-18—Eastern preliminary tryout at Harvard Stadium, Boston.

June 24-25—Michigan state preliminary tryout at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

June 24-25—Southern preliminary tryout at New Orleans (tentative).

June 24-25—Central preliminary tryouts at Chicago.

June 24-25 — Marathon, Los Angeles (final tryout, first and second, eligible to be selected for team).

July 1-2—Open semifinal tryouts at Chicago.

July 1-2—Open semifinal tryouts at Long Beach, Calif.

July 1-2—Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. championships at University of California, Berkeley (a semifinal tryout).

July 15-16—Final tryouts combined with National A. A. U. championships, at Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.

July 16—Final women's tryouts, combined with National A. A. U. championships, at Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
San Francisco	15	3	.833
Hollywood	11	7	.611
Portland	10	7	.588
Sacramento	10	8	.556
Los Angeles	9	9	.500
Oakland	7	11	.389
Seattle	7	11	.389
Missions	2	15	.118

RESULTS APRIL 22

Seattle 9, Hollywood 5.
San Francisco 8, Oakland 2.
Los Angeles 12, Sacramento 6.
Missions at Portland (postponed).

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Brown 6, Amherst 3.
Fordham 6, Rutgers 2.
Haverford 7, Swarthmore 2.
New York 8, Johns Hopkins 1.
Pennsylvania 7, Virginia 2.
Temple 7, Manhattan 2.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULT

Pennsylvania 41½, Green Valley C. C. 12½.

McCOLLOUGH WINS AGAIN

PINEHURST, N. C., April 23 (AP)—For the fourth consecutive year, the North Carolina state amateur trapshoot title was won yesterday by D. H. McCollough of Charlotte. The Charlotte marksman broke 193 targets in the title shoot of 200 targets at 16 yards to lead his nearest competitor, T. O. Proctor, by six. A. J. Smith of Providence, R. I., shot 190 in Class 1, 200 targets at 16 yards. In Class 2, Knowles A. Smith, also of Providence, scored 177.

BLUE WINS MID-APRIL GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C., April 23 (AP)—Halbert J. Blue, Aberdeen, N. C., won the mid-April golf tournament here yesterday by administering a 4-to-3 defeat to the defending champion, Eric D. Thomson, Springfield, Mass. Blue, the medalist, went out in 39 strokes against 42 for Thomson, and stood 1 up at the turn. He was steadier than the titleholder coming back, also. In the second division final, W. B. Calkins, Philadelphia, defeated Harold C. Buckminster, Boston, 3 and 2, while in the third division Charles A. Warren, Kingston, N. Y., won a 2-to-1 victory over Jonathan Vipond, Scranton, Penna.

Three New York Batsmen Leading

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Three New York batsmen, Freddy Lindstrom, Bill Terry and Hughey Critz, took nearly all of the National League's batting honors for the first week of the 1932 campaign.

They hold the first three places among the regular players in the averages, which include last Wednesday's games, Lindstrom with a .462 average, Terry with .424 and Critz with .412. Among them they share one other "first," as each has made 14 hits, and in addition, Lindstrom has scored the most runs, 10, and Terry leads in homers, with four, and in runs batted in with 11.

Behind this trio at the top of the first week's batting averages come Spohrer, Boston, at .409; Herman, Cincinnati, .400; Wright, Brooklyn, .391; Suhr, Pittsburgh, .387; Shires, Boston, .375; McCurdy, Philadelphia, .364, and V. Davis, Philadelphia, .357.

Five players made four doubles apiece in eight days to share the lead. They are Glenn Wright, Brooklyn, Jim Collins and Frank Frisch, St. Louis, and Paul and Lloyd Waner, Pittsburgh. Babe Herman of Cincinnati hit three triples to take first place, while two Pittsburghers, Pie Traynor and Paul Waner each stole four bases.

Although they won few games, the Giants showed the way in slugging with a club average of .308, against .269 for the second-place Pirates. The Cubs and Phillies compiled .977 fielding averages to tie for the top.

Only two pitchers, Charles "Red" Lucas of Cincinnati and Eddie Holley, Philadelphia's veteran recruit, managed to win two games without a defeat, but 15 others remained entirely on the right side of the won and lost ledger with a single victory.

HUSKIES EXTENDED TO BEAT JAPANESE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., April 23—The University of Washington baseball team, northern division Pacific Coast Conference champion for the last three years, defeated St. Pauls University (Rikkio), of Tokyo, here yesterday in 12 innings, 1 to 0. It was by far the best ball game ever seen on Graves field and gave the Huskies a margin in the two-game international series. The Rikkio team leaves Monday for Chicago and a tour of the larger eastern universities.

A fly hit to centerfield by W. L. Waltz '32 in the twelfth inning with one out enabled Joseph Weber, sophomore first baseman, to register the only score of the game. The spectacular plays, both in the seventh inning, featured Harold G. Lee, sophomore center fielder, who went far out to catch Sekiguchi's drive and doubled Uchida going to third, and Kunitomo, whose throw to the plate forced out Robert S. Heaman '33, provided another real thrill. The score by innings:

In'gs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
U. of W.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	6	2
Rikkio U.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	2

Batteries—Gourlay and Harnett; Tsuji, Kikutani and Memose, Ogasawara. Umpires—Abe Cohn and Carl Parke. Time—2h. 20m.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN 1932 INDIVIDUAL SCORING LIST FINAL

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
Klein,	Boston	22	19	41
Hart,	Providence	21	17	38
Harrington,	Providence	15	20	35
Pettinger,	Bronx	14	18	32
Asmundson,	Bronx	15	16	31
Starr,	Springfield	19	11	30
Sheard,	Bronx	17	11	28
L. Murray,	Providence	17	11	28
Gaudreault,	Providence	13	15	28
Heximer,	Springfield	11	17	28
Patterson,	New Haven	17	10	27
King,	Philadelphia	14	11	25
Connor,	Providence	12	13	25
Vail,	Providence	7	18	25
Buckles,	Philadelphia	15	8	23
Rivers,	Providence	11	12	23
Andrews,	Philadelphia	8	15	23
Kuhn,	New Haven	16	6	22
Runge,	Boston	11	11	22
Hudson,	Philadelphia	9	13	22
J. Jerwa,	Boston	7	15	22
Giroux,	Providence	11	10	21
Pratt,	Boston	12	8	20
Boyd,	Boston	10	10	20
Jackson,	New Haven	9	11	20
P. Jerwa,	Boston	6	14	20
Bourgeault,	Bronx	10	9	19
Conn,	Boston	8	11	19
Speyer,	New Haven	6	13	19
Paddon,	New Haven	10	8	18
McAdam,	Springfield	10	8	18
Jenkins,	Bronx	9	7	16
Burmister,	New Haven	9	7	16
McCaffrey,	Philadelphia	7	9	16
Convey,	Philadelphia	5	11	16
Lyon,	Bos-Springfield	8	7	15
Dutkowski,	New Haven	6	9	15
Regan,	Bronx	5	10	15
Burke,	Boston	9	5	14
G. Carson,	Providence	9	5	14
Sutherland,	Boston	7	7	14
Heller,	Springfield	7	7	14
Cormier,	Providence	6	8	14
Hughes,	New Haven	6	8	14
Coulter,	Philadelphia	9	4	13
Chouinard,	Bronx	5	7	12
Maracle,	Springfield	3	9	12
Kinsella,	Philadelphia	8	3	11
Taylor,	Bos-Prov.	6	5	11
Collings,	New Haven	6	5	11
Grosvenor,	Bronx	6	5	11
Anderson,	Philadelphia	5	6	11
McGoldrick,	Bos-N. H.	3	8	11
Benson,	Springfield	5	5	10
Jeremiah,	N. H.-Boston	2	8	10
F. Carson,	New Haven	6	3	9
Foster,	Boston	4	5	9
Jarvis,	Springfield	4	5	9
Wilson,	New Haven	6	2	8
Saunders,	Springfield	5	3	8
Grant,	Bronx-Spring.	5	3	8
Keating,	New Haven	4	4	8
Himes,	Springfield	3	5	8
Massecar,	Bronx	5	2	7
Lesieur,	Providence	4	3	7
Desmarais,	Prov-Phila.	4	3	7
Lane,	Boston	3	4	7
Boucher,	Bronx	3	4	7
Touhey,	Bos-Phila.	2	5	7
Callighen,	Springfield	1	5	6
Weir,	Boston	4	1	5
Heard,	Springfield	4	1	5
Pringle,	Bronx	2	3	5
Hinsperger,	Providence	1	4	5
Radley,	New Haven	4	0	4
Creighton,	Bos-Phila.	4	0	4
Trapp,	Providence	2	2	4
Ingram,	Philadelphia	1	3	4
Pusie,	Philadelphia	0	4	4
Harnott,	Boston	2	1	3
Nichols,	Philadelphia	1	2	3
Cook,	Boston	1	2	3
Filkin,	Philadelphia	0	3	3
Picketts,	Bronx	2	0	2
Paulhus,	Philadelphia	1	1	2
Lowrey,	Philadelphia	1	1	2
Pool,	Boston	1	0	1
Brink,	Boston	1	0	1
Koski,	Boston	1	0	1
Kwasnie,	Boston	1	0	1
Downie,	Boston	1	0	1
Whittles,	Bronx	1	0	1
Redpath,	Philadelphia	1	0	1
Medyhski,	Springfield	1	0	1
Arnott,	Bronx	0	1	1
Perkins,	Springfield	0	1	1

DODGERS AFTER JERSEY CITY

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Frank B. York, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, said last night the Dodgers were continuing negotiations for the purchase of the Jersey City club of the International League, and intimated a definite announcement might be made early next week, possibly Monday. "We are still negotiating with Jersey City," he said, "but I don't think we shall reach any definite agreement before Monday afternoon at the earliest."

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

New York 83, Columbia 52.
Richmond 66, Maryland 60.
Springfield 78, Wesleyan 57.

BROWN BEATS DAZZY VANCE

Boston Rookie Outpitches Brooklyn Star—Braves Hold Lead

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	6	2	.750
Chicago	6	3	.667
Cincinnati	5	5	.500
Pittsburgh	5	5	.500
New York	4	5	.444
Philadelphia	4	5	.444
Brooklyn	3	5	.375
St. Louis	3	6	.333

RESULTS APRIL 22

Boston 4, Brooklyn 1.
New York 13, Philadelphia 8.
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 3 (10 innings).

With Bob Brown, a big rookie right-hander, pitching, the Boston Braves triumphed over the Brooklyn Dodgers again on Friday, 4 to 1, to hold first place in the National League. It was Boston's fourth straight victory. For the third successive time, the New York Giants found Philadelphia pitching to their liking and pounded the ball for a 13-to-8 triumph. Chicago, holder of second place, won from Cincinnati, 5 to 4. In a 10-inning contest, St. Louis defeated Pittsburgh, 5 to 3.

It was the youngster against the veteran at Braves Field, with Brown outpitching Brooklyn's smart right-hander, Dazzy Vance. The young Boston star, making his first start of the season, held the Dodgers to five scattered hits and shut them out after the first inning. The Braves pecked away at the offerings of Vance until they had their four runs. Worthington and Maranville each made two hits for the Tribe, one of the former's being a double. Wes Schulmerich came through with a triple. Art Shires, Boston first baseman, was carried off the field late in the game and will not be available again for some time.

The Giants, by timely hitting and with the aid of three Phillie errors, put across 13 runs on 12 hits. Bill Terry extended his batting streak by getting another home run and a single in three times up. Schumacher, Bell and Luque divided the pitching for the McGrawmen, Bell getting credit for the victory. The Phillies drove out 16 hits, but were not there in the pinches. George Davis, rookie center fielder, made four hits for the Phillies.

Bunching seven of their eight hits in the first three innings, the Cubs scored enough runs to beat the Reds. Guy Bush pitched effectively during the early innings, but retired in the eighth in favor of Charlie Root. Larry Benton pitched seven innings for the Reds, and Wysong finished. Riggs Stephenson, with three singles, was the batting star of the contest. Cuyler and Jurges each drove in two Chicago runs.

Sylvester Johnson pitched the Cardinals out of their losing streak. With perfect support, the big right-hander checked the Pirates with nine safeties. In the first of the tenth inning, Sparky Adams scored the winning run when Lloyd Waner dropped Bottomley's fly in short center field. Larry French went the route for the Pirates, but was continually in trouble, as his team mates made four errors. Paul Waner hit a homer for the losers.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	x	—4	9	1
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	1

Batteries—Brown and Spohrer; Vance, Phelps, Moore and Lopez. Losing pitcher—Vance. Umpires—Pfirman and Moran. Time—1h. 55m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	7	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	—13	12	2	
Philadelphia	3	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	— 8	16	3	

Batteries—Schumacher, Bell, Luque and Hogan; Hansen, Nichols, Dudley, Bolen and McCurdy. Winning pitcher—Bell. Losing pitcher—Hansen. Umpires—Stark, Klem and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 16m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago

BUSY FACTORIES ARE CALLED BEST DRY ARGUMENT

State Anti-Saloon Officer Tells of Liquor Hazards in Mechanized Age

Whirling wheels of industrialism provide the most effective argument for the maintenance of prohibition, according to Mr. Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. Liquor and the automobile wheel, liquor and the engine throttle, liquor and the dynamo, will not work together, and appreciation of these facts should make even those otherwise inclined toward repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment falter in their attacks, he said.

People do not comprehend how the strides that have been taken in mechanization have multiplied the hazards that would result from any increase in the amount of liquor made available, Mr. Davis declared in a recent interview. In his estimation, the sheer peril of mingling drinking with the management of the complex power house that constitutes civilization today provides an argument for prohibition more powerful than even moral and economic considerations.

Willingness of the press to support wet propaganda, while denying space to the arguments of the drys, together with the business slump, has greatly aided the opponents of prohibition, he said. Valid arguments of the drys, which deny assertions that the nation can drink its way into prosperity, have not been placed before the people to the same extent as have the contrary ones, Mr. Davis said.

"The depression has been capitalized with gusto by the wets," he said. "By means of specious reasoning the slump has been linked to prohibition, and the people have been led to believe that their condition would be improved were the Eighteenth Amendment to be revoked. If the people were to reason this situation through, they would comprehend that prohibition has had nothing to do with the depression and that the propagandists are using the slump as a pretext to foist upon them a permanent economic and moral liability."

Mr. Davis believes that the drys should have continued their educative work after the enactment of prohibition with the same zeal that characterized their efforts before the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment. He sees in education the chief ally of the opponents of the legalized liquor traffic.

"Were the people clearly to understand the issues," Mr. Davis concluded, "there would remain no valid argument for repeal. In the reluctance of the press and the complaisance of the intrenched drys, who refuse to face present-day facts and to meet the situation with courage and confidence, stressing the dangers of alcohol in a machine age, are represented the principal obstacles standing in the way of getting the issues before the people."

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern daylight saving. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "T" (transcontinental), "to ——," and "Dixie."

WEEK OF APRIL 25-MAY 1

MONDAY, APRIL 25

Nebraska, the "Cornhusker State," is honored in "The Parade of the States," WEAF, 9:30. Kay Donna, 18-year-old contralto, will begin a "Do You Remember?" series, a review of old ballads, WEAF, 10:30.

7-7:30—Sonata. Joseph Stopak, violinist; Joseph Honti, pianist. NBC—WEAF—T.

7-7:30—**Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.** CBS—Dixie network.

7:45-8—**Burns Jones and Ernie Hare.** Monday to Friday. NBC WJZ to WFAA.

8-8:30—**Soconyland Sketch.** "Snow Village." NBC—WEAF to WBEN.

8:15-8:30—**"Singin' Sam," baritone.** Mon., Wed., Fri. CBS to KOIL.

8:15-8:45—**Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.** CBS—Dixie network.

8:30-9—**Death Valley Days Sketch.** NBC—WJZ—T.

8:30-9—**Voice of Firestone.** Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. NBC—WEAF to WOAL.

8:45-9—**"Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."** Mon. and Wed. CBS to KLZ.

9-9:30—**A. & P. Gypsies,** Orchestra; soloist. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9-9:30—**Sinclair Minstrels.** NBC—WJZ to KFYR.

9:30-10—**"Parade of the States." "Nebraska."** Chorus; orchestra. NBC—WEAF—T.

9:30-10—**"An Evening in Paris."** Soloists; dance orchestra. CBS—T.

10-10:30—**"Master Mysteries." Sketch.** NBC—WJZ chain.

10-10:30—**Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.** Burns and Allen. CBS—T.

10-10:30—**"Arabesque" Sketch.** CBS—Dixie.

10-10:30—**National Radio Forum.** Speakers. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.

10:30-11—**"Do You Remember?"** Kay Donna; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.

11-11:30—**Slumber Music.** Concert orchestra. Mon. to Sat. NBC—WJZ chain.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26

Ida Bailey Allen will give a short sketch of Katherine Cornell, distinguished American actress, CBS, 11:15 a. m. "Krazy Kat," a jazz pantomime based on a comic strip, by John Alden Carpenter, will be played by Marion Carley, pianist, in "Musical Americana," CBS, 3:30. The "Great Personalities" period will now appear in dramatic form, with the story of Alexander Hamilton, WJZ, 9:30. Ed Wynn, Broadway funny man, is the star in the new series of Texas "Fire Chief" programs, WEAF, 9:30.

8-8:30—**Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8-8:30—**"You and Your Government."** "Primaries and the Machinery of Their Operation." NBC—WJZ—T.

8:15-8:30—**John Kelvin, Irish tenor.** Orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

8:45-9—**Radio Rostrum.** Speakers. CBS—Dixie network.

9-9:30—**Ben Bernie and his orchestra.** CBS—T.

9-9:30—**Household Program.** Soloist; trio; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—**Texas "Fire Chief."** Ed Wynn, comedian. NBC—WEAF—T.

9:30-10—**"Great Personalities."** Sketch. "Alexander Hamilton." NBC—WJZ to KOIL.

9:30-10—**"Mardi Gras."** Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

10-10:15—**"The Voice of 1000 Shades."** Jack Kerr; orchestra. CBS—T.

10-11:30—**Columbia Symphony Orchestra.** Tues. to Fri. CBS—T.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27

The Eastman School Symphony Orchestra will play an American program, WJZ, 4:30. "Light Opera Gems" will do "The Chimes of Normandy," CBS-Dixie, 8:15. Joseph Macpherson, Metropolitan Opera basso, is guest soloist with the Jack Frost period, WJZ, 8:30. "On the Trail" from Ferdie Grofe's "Grand Canyon Sketches," will be played by the Mobiloil Orchestra, WEAF, 9:30. The United States Marine Band will give a concert on the CBS Dixie network at 9:30. Grantland Rice will interview Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, WEAF, 10. Alfred Shirley, NBC English actor, will read scenes from Dickens, WJZ, 10. Henri Deering, concert pianist, is soloist in the NBC Artists Service Musicale, WEAF, 10:30. A movement from a Mozart symphony and the colorful "Polovetsian Dances" from "Prince Igor" are more important selections in Columbia Symphony, CBS, 11.

7:15-7:30—**Elsie Janis,** Orchestra. Wed. and Fri. NBC—WJZ to WSMB.

8-8:30—**"Big Time."** Humorous sketch. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:15-8:30—**Willys-Overland Silver Streaks.** Male trio; piano quartet. NBC—WJZ—T.

8:15-8—**"Light Opera Gems."** "The Chimes of Normandy." CBS—Dixie network.

8:30-9—**"Old Counsellor."** Financial talk; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:30-9—**"Jack Frost Melody Moments."** Joseph Macpherson; Oliver Smith; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS.

9-9:30—**Goodyear Program.** Grace Moore; Revelers; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.

9-9:30—**Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—**Mobiloil Orchestra.** Soloists. NBC—WEAF—T.

9:30-10—**United States Marine Band.** CBS—Dixie network.

10-10:15—**Scenes from Dickens.** Alfred Shirley, reader. NBC—WJZ chain.

10-10:30—**Interview of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody by Grantland Rice.** String orchestra. NBC—WEAF—T.

10:15-10:30—**"The Tune Detective."** Sigmund Spaeth. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:15-10:30—**Modern Male Chorus.** CBS—Dixie network.

10:30-10:45—**Norman Brokenshire.** Welcome Lewis; orchestra. CBS—T.

10:30-11—**NBC Artists Service Musicale.** Henri Deering, painist; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KGO.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28

Mr. Maurice Leonard Jacks, principal of an English boys' school, will reply to the American program on "The Eternal Schoolboy" at 6 o'clock on CBS, the third of the international exchange programs. The Rudyard Kipling story series ends tonight, WEAF at 9:30.

"Real Folks" has been renamed "Thompkins Corners," WJZ, 9:30.

8-9—**Rudy Vallée's Orchestra.** Irene Bordoni. NBC—WEAF—T.

8:15-8:30—**Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller.** Sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

8:15-8:30—**"Quiet Harmonies."** Trio; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

8:30-9—**"Daguerreotypes."** Soloists; quartet; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

9-9:30—**Big Six of the Air.** Soloists; piano duo; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF—T.

9:30-10—**Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.** Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.

9-9:15—**Vaughn De Leath, contralto.** Piano duo. CBS—Dixie network.

9:15-9:30—**Modern Male Chorus.** CBS—T.

9:30-9:45—**"Musical Album."** Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

9:30-10—**Stradivari Kipling Stories.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9:30-10—**"Thompkins Corners."** Rural sketch. NBC—WJZ—T.

10-10:30—**"The Man in the Front Row."** Edwin C. Hill; soloist; orchestra. CBS to KLZ.

10-10:30—**A. & P. Gypsies.** Horlick's Orchestra; soloist. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

11:30-12—**"Through the Opera Glass."** Soloists; orchestra. NBC-WJZ—T.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29

Walter Damrosch will close his Music Appreciation Hour season with choral arrangements of themes from celebrated symphonies and orchestral works, WEAF and WJZ, 11 a. m. "Beggar on Horseback" is the Radio Guild production, WJZ, 4:15. Haydn's "Paukenwirbel" (Kettledrum Roll) Symphony in E Flat Major will be played by the Curtis Institute Orchestra conducted by two students of Fritz Reiner, CBS, 4:45. Jack Haley, comedian, is soloist of the Nestle period, WJZ, 8. Paul Robeson, Negro baritone, will be guest soloist in the 1932 premiere of the Kodak Week-End Hour, CBS, 9.

8-8:30—**Nestle Orchestra.** Jack Haley, soloist. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.

8-9—**Cities Service Hour.** Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers; orchestra. NBC—WEAF—T.

8:15—8:30—**"Melody Magic."** Female trio; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

8:30-9—**"Today and Yesterday."** Sketches; soloists; orchestra. CBS to WRR.

9-9:30—**"Friendship Town."** Small town sketch. NBC—WJZ—T.

9-9:30—**Kodak Week-End Hour.** Paul Robeson; Thelma Kessler; quartet; orchestra. CBS to KLZ.

9:30-9:45—**"To the Ladies."** Tito Guizar; orchestra. CBS to KRLD.

9:30-10—**Armour Program.** Edna Kellogg; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ—T.

9:30-10—**Leo Reisman's Orchestra.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9:45-10—**Gus Van.** Brusiloff's Orchestra. CBS—KMBC.

10-10:15—**"Beau Bachelor."** Sketch; music. CBS—T.

10-10:30—**Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.** Soloists; trio. NBC—WJZ—T.

10:30-11—**National Oratorio Society.** NBC—WEAF chain.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30

Mathilde Harding, pianist, and Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist, will play two movements from the Schumann "Sonata in D Minor," WJZ, 7:30. "X-7," secret service story period formerly heard on Sundays, will be heard tonight on WEAF at 9. Fray and Braggiotti, pianists, will play excerpts from Rachmaninoff's "Second Concerto" and tricks with "Some of These Days," CBS, 9:15. "The Diamond Maker," a mystery drama, is the "First Nighter" story, WJZ, 9:30.

7:30-8—**Sonata Recital.** Mathilde Harding, pianist; Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist. NBC—WJZ—T.

8-8:15—**"Laboratory Experiment Series."** CBS—T.

8:15-8:30—**Civic Concerts Service Program.** Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:30-8:45—**"Life Stories of Movie Stars."** CBS to KMOX.

8:30-9—**"Dance With Countess D'Orsay."** Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9-9:30—**"X-7."** Secret service drama. NBC—WEAF chain.

9-9:30—**Josef Koestner's Ensemble.** Cyril Pitts; orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain.

9:15-9:30—**Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.** CBS—T.

9:30-10—**The First Nighter. "The Diamond Maker."** NBC—WJZ—T.

10-10:15—**"The New Yorker."** NBC—WJZ chain.

10:15-10:30—**"Snoop and Peep."** NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:15-10:45—**Columbia Public Affairs Institute.** CBS transcontinental.

10:45-11—**"Twenty Fingers of Harmony."** Organ and piano. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

SUNDAY, MAY 1

Today: Early broadcasts from foreign cities occupy the networks. First is a half hour of Hungarian music from Budapest by a symphony orchestra under the direction of Ernst von Dohnanyi, noted composer and general musical director of the Hungarian Broadcasting Company, CBS, 12 noon, followed by Columbia's regular transoceanic broadcast at 12:30. The seventh anniversary of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem will be celebrated by distinguished Jewry in New York, London, Berlin and Paris, WEAF, 12:30. Robert Masson, French banker, will speak on "Problems of the French Banker in the World Crisis," from Paris, WEAF, 4:30.

The purposes of National Music Week will be outlined by C. M. Tremaine in a special concert of American music by a symphony orchestra under the direction of Erno Rapee, WJZ, 1. Organized labor will go on the air when Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaks on "Labor's Contribution to American Civilization," CBS, 1. The Symphonic Hour, with concert orchestra under the direction of Howard Barlow and Toscha Seidel, violinist, will feature Chaussson's "Poeme" in the summer series occupying Philharmonic time, CBS, 3. Everett Marshall, Chicago Opera tenor, is soloist in the Garden Party, WJZ, 3:30.

Gigli, Pons, Thomas, Martinelli, Schumann-Heink and other singing stars, with Walter Damrosch conducting and announcing, will take part in a gala benefit program to unemployed musicians, WEAF, 5. Dr. Julius Klein's "World's Business" talks return to CBS, 7. Enna Jettick expands, adding Ralph Kirbery, "Dream Singer," and a male quartet, besides the regular "Songbird" and mixed quartet, WJZ, 8. Ernest Hutcheson, pianist, and orchestra, perform Haydn's "Concerto in D," and Mr. Hutcheson plays a Chopin request group, CBS, 8. Harry Richman is master of ceremonies in the Rubinoff period, WEAF, 8. "The Show Off," a comedy that was popular several years ago on Broadway, is revived in the "Standing Room Only" period, WJZ, 8:15.

Five orchestral works by American composers will be broadcast to determine the winners in the NBC Orchestral Award contest for prizes amounting to $10,000. These five compositions were selected from 573 sent in. The 75-minute broadcast goes on at 10:15 over the WEAF chain. Next week at the same time on the same network the same compositions will be played in the order of their award by a committee of 150 people prominent in music scattered country-wide.

1-12:30—**International Broadcast from Budapest.** Symphony Orchestra, Ernst von Dohnanyi, conductor. CBS—T.

12:30-12:45—**International Broadcast from London.** CBS—T.

12:30-1:30—**"The Cultural Awakening of the Near East."** Program from New York, London, Berlin and Paris. NBC—WEAF chain.

1-1:30—**"Builders of America—An Epic of American Labor."** "Labor's Contribution to Civilization," William Green. CBS—T.

1-2—**Special Symphony, Erno Rapee, conductor.** NBC—WJZ—T.

1:30-2:30—**Pop Concert.** Soloists; orchestra. NBC—WEAF—T.

2-2:30—**Yardley Program.** Leslie Howard, actor; London String Quartet. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.

3-5—**Symphonic Hour.** Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra. CBS—T.

3:30-4—**Swift Garden Party.** Everett Marshall, tenor; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.

4-4:30—**"Songs of Home, Sweet Home."** String orchestra; male quartet. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.

4:30-4:45—**International Broadcast from Paris.** Robert Masson, banker. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

4:45-5—**"Pastels."** String quartet; poetry readings. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

5-6—**Musicians Emergency Aid Program.** Mmes. Doninelli, Moore, Pons, C. Ponselle, Schumann-Heink, Swarthout; Messrs. Gigli, Martinelli, Thomas, Werrenrath, Webb; Walter Damrosch, conductor. NBC—WEAF—T.

5-6—**"Pastorale."** Soloists; orchestra. CBS—T.

6-6:30—**Dave Schooler's Music.** Variety. NBC—WJZ to WJR.

6-6:30—**"Quiet Harmonies."** Female trio; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

6:30-7—**Pedro Via and his orchestra.** NBC—WJZ—T.

7-7:15—**"The World's Business."** Dr. Julius Klein. CBS—T.

7-7:15—**Godfrey Ludlow, violinist.** NBC—WEAF to WLS.

7:15-7:30—**Florence Wightman, harpist.** NBC—WJZ to KOIL.

7:39-8—**"Orchestra Gems."** Symphony orchestra; soloist. NBC—WEAF to WLS.

7:45-8—**Theo Karle, tenor.** Sorey Orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

8-8:30—**Ernest Hutcheson, pianist.** Concert orchestra. CBS—T.

8-9—**Rubinoff's Orchestra.** Harry Richman. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:15-9:15—**"Standing Room Only."** "The Show Off." comedy. NBC—WJZ—T.

9-9:30—**Jack Denny's Orchestra.** Belle Baker, soloist. CBS—T.

9:15-9:45—**American Album of Familiar Composers. Soloists; orchestra.** NBC—WEAF—T.

9:45-10—**Buick Revelers.** Olga Albani; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF—T.

9:45-10:15—**"Making the Movies."** Burlesque sketch; music. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.

10-10:05—**"What Would You Do?"** "Accomplishment of Ideals." "Albie" Booth. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

10:15-10:45—**"The Old Singing Master."** NBC—WJZ—T.

10:15-11:30—**NBC Orchestral Awards.** Five compositions by symphony orchestra. NBC—WEAF—T.

10:30-11—**Ziegfeld Radio Show.** Review of "Show Boat." CBS—T.

11:30-12—**"Sunday at Seth Parker's."** NBC WEAF—T.

Monitor News to Go Over WBZ, W1XAZ

INCREASED coverage will be given the regular daily news radiocast, "The Monitor Views the News," when it goes on Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, starting Monday, April 25. There will be two 15-minute periods daily, except Sunday, at 12 o'clock noon and 6:15 p. m., eastern daylight saving time. This supersedes the single daily radiocast over Station WHDH.

WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters, with a power of 25,000 watts. International coverage will be attained by W1XAZ, the short-wave auxiliary transmitter of WBZ, for those equipped with short-wave sets. W1XAZ has a wavelength of 31.35 meters, with a power of 10,000 watts.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:00 p. m.—Sam Bittell's Orchestra.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy."
5:30 NBC, Dramatization.
5:45 Organist.
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 News; announcements; monologue.
6:45 Mickie Alpert's Orchestra.
7:15 Jack Beauvais, songs.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, Michael Ahern, baritone; violinist; organist.
8:15 NBC, Civic concerts service program.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band; quartet; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; soloists; quartet.
10:00 NBC, Humorist; George Olsen's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:30 NBC, Hotel New Yorker Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

445 p. m.—Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news; Job-Finding Committee.
6:15 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jesters Trio."
7:30 Westinghouse Sketchbook.
7:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
8:00 Political talk.
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Barn Dance.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, male quartet.
10:15 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Hollywood Nights; Frank Luther, tenor; Gene Rodemich's Orchestra.
10:45 Twenty Fingers of Harmony.
11:00 Announcements; sport reviews; news.
11:25 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:00 Organ, Edward J. Lord.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Musical Mirror; Salon Ensemble.
5:30 The Three Minute Men.
5:45 Hot-Cha Band.
6:00 Time; news; weather; short subjects.
6:30 "Big Brother's" Debating Society.
6:45 Shepard Mirror of Fashion.
7:00 CBS, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."
7:15 CBS, William Vincent Hall, orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Californians.
8:30 CBS, "Life Stories of Movie Stars."
9:00 Operetta in Miniature, "Mlle. Modiste."
9:30 Pietro D'Alphonso's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:15 Massachusett's Industrial Commission.
10:30 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Providence Biltmore Ensemble.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, International broadcast from Stratford-on-Avon at opening of Shakespeare Memorial Theater; Thomas W. Lamont.
5:45 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
7:00 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Concert Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro Spirituals.
8:30 "Getting the News."
8:45 CBS, Male quartet.
9:00 CBS, Fisk University Chorus.
9:30 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, piano team.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 M. I. T. Banjo Club.
10:15 CBS, Columbia Public Affairs Institute.
10:45 CBS, "Street Singer."
11:00 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-316m)

5:15 p. m.—Elliott Male Quartet.
5:30 Phil Dolan, tenor.
5:45 Orchestra.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Organ melodies.
7:00 Truman Carew's Entertainers.
7:30 Popular classics.
7:45 "Song Pictures"; Orrin White, tenor.
8:00 Inverness Serenaders.
8:15 Harry Robbins, baritone.

FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 24

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Morning worship from Old South Church.
12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 RKO Program.
1:15 Marjorie Bonsell, violinist.
1:30 Hawaiian Orchestra.
1:45 Hints on Better English.
2:00 Martone Concert Ensemble.
2:30 NBC, Southern Mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Musicale.
4:30 NBC, International broadcast.
5:00 NBC, Pastels.
5:30 NBC, G. E. Circle; George Cehanovsky, baritone.
6:30 Political talk.
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Boston Sinfonietta; Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 "Radio Party."
10:15 Political talk.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—Tone Pictures.
8:30 Morning stars.
9:00 Paramount organ.
9:45 Safety Crusaders.
10:00 NBC, Mexican Typica Orchestra.
10:15 Special Passover broadcast.
10:45 Church of the Unity (Unitarian).
12:00 Principato Hawaiians.
12:30 p. m.—Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
2:00 NBC, Leslie Howard; London String Quartet.
2:30 NBC, Kay's Orchestra; tenor.
4:00 NBC, "Songs of Home."
4:30 NBC, Spitalny's orchestra; vocal duo; comedy team.
5:00 National Vesper Service.
5:30 Harry Kogen's Orchestra; contralto.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 Westinghouse Watchmen.
7:00 Harry Michaels, pianist.
7:15 NBC, "Frigidarians."
7:30 Three Bakers; orchestra.
8:00 Drama; orchestra.
8:00 Ensemble; soloists.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; orchestra; soloists.
9:45 NBC, "Making the Movies."
10:15 NBC, "Old Singing Master."
10:45 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Metropolitan organ.
12:00 NBC, William Stoess and Flying Dutchmen.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 Mountain Top Hour.
9:00 CBS, Columbia Junior Bugle.
10:00 Organ; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Community Center Faculty Recital.
11:00 Morning service from Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Eight Sons of Eli."
2:30 Political talk.
2:45 "The Danceapators."
3:00 Moment Musicale; "Petite Symphonie."
3:30 "The Vagabonds," orchestra.
4:00 M. I. T. Glee Club.
4:30 Portia Di Georgio, soprano; Camille Girouard, baritone; pianist.
4:45 Harlequin Ensemble.
5:00 Shepard Stores Musicalities.
5:30 Organ, Francis Cronin; Helen Barr, soprano.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:15 Boston Scottish Choir.
6:30 Concert ensemble; Edward Jardon, tenor.
7:00 CBS, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.
7:30 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
7:45 CBS, The Sylvanians.
8:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Orchestra; vocal duo.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra; Belle Baker.
9:30 CBS, Band; male quartet.
10:00 Jimmy Griere's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 The Bowers Brothers.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital; Francis Cronin.
11:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey and orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 CBS, California melodies.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:00 a. m.—CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
10:30 Morning Service from Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 noon—CBS, String Ensemble.
12:15 CBS, Buenos Aires: semi-classical music by modern Argentine composers; soprano.
12:30 CBS, Broadcast from London.
12:45 CBS, "Street Singer."
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
2:00 Salon ensemble; Albert Witcher, flutist.
3:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra; Hans Lange, conductor; Jose Iturbi, Spanish pianist.
5:00 CBS, Pastorale.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue.
6:30 CBS, William Vincent Hall, "Beau Brummel of Song."
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:35 Russian Art Ensemble.
9:00 Eddie Welsh's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ; Ralph Nylund, tenor.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, Variety show; Kit Kat Band.
10:30 CBS, Ziegfeld Radio Show; Dennis King; Ray Dooley; Ethel Merman.
11:00 CBS, The Gauchos; Vincent Sorey's Orchestra; soloists.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; studio programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, "Quaker Man."
8:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of cookery.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and home hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Municipal Affairs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Programs.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Modern Education.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; orchestra.
12:30 Noonday Organ recital from King's Chapel.
1:00 p. m.—CBS and studio programs.
3:00 p. m.—Baseball game—Boston Braves vs. Philadelphia from Braves Field.

Poetry Playhouse Doors Are Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—America's first poetry playhouse was dedicated here recently at the University of Southern California during a ceremony in which its founders, Miss Cloyde Dalzell, Miss Alta B. Hall and Dr. Ray K. Immel, participated. The opening bill was a program of dance poems by representative English and American authors.

No more than a small burst of popularity would be necessary to cause the "standing room only" sign to be hung outside the entrance of this little theater. It seats 50 persons. The boxlike stage itself is hardly larger than the orchestra.

Stage and pit are interchangeable, allowing programs of pantomime, miniature ballet, dramatic adaptations of poetry, or other presentations requiring no elaborate machinery to be shown in either place. An essential part of the theatre is the verse choir which chants the poetic accompaniment to the dancers, actors, or mimics. It is the development of the verse choir, according to Dr. Immel, which led to the establishing of this theater.

Transfer to Bus Service Stayed

Pending a Supreme Court ruling on the proposed payment of $363,000 by the Commonwealth for the right-of-way of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company, transfer of the trolley line to buses has been postponed temporarily. Whether the State is acting within its rights in such a purchase is the burden of 12 queries submitted by the Executive Council to the court for decisions.

The trolley line was to have closed 30 years of service last Sunday night, but the ensuing developments blocked such action at the last moment. Until the court makes its ruling, the warrant calling for the expenditure of the proposed sum to purchase the right-of-way is held up.

Purchase of the right-of-way of the trolley line is considered requisite in order that the State may continue its construction work on the Boston-Worcester express highway between Framingham and Wellesley.

Physician Opposes Liquor Sales Plan

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Placing regulation of liquor sales in the hands of physicians was advocated yesterday by Mr. Claudius H. Huston of Tennessee, former chairman of the Republican National Committee.

He expressed a belief that the physicians would "gladly lend their aid to improving present conditions if appealed to from the standpoint of public duty." An immediate contradiction of this view came, however, from Dr. W. C. Woodward in Chicago, who said the physicians of America are not interested in becoming the nation's "bar tenders."

"Doctors not only are not interested in a plan to vest regulation of liquor distribution with them, but would not want such a duty imposed," Dr. Woodward said.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Robert S. Lundberg, Belmont, Mass.
Stuart W. Lundberg, Belmont, Mass.
James A. Canning, Pansboro, N. S.
Mrs. James A. Canning, Pansboro, N. S.
Mrs. Clara M. Cochrane, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Robert P. Nelson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. S. Vorhie, Syracuse, N. Y.
R. Jardine Steele, Peebles, Scotland.

Radio Talks Help Citizens to Clear Thinking on Issues

A series of radio talks on civics and government entitled "You and Your Government," which has been characterized as "the very best opportunity for the great body of American citizenship to lay the foundation for straight and serious thinking concerning the choices of men and issues to be made next November," is being broadcast every Tuesday evening, from 8 to 8:30 eastern daylight saving time, over a nation-wide network of NBC stations headed by Station WJZ, New York.

The purpose of the lectures is to present careful, timely statements on subjects of current political interest. The series, designed to be understood by high school pupils, has offered such leading educational authorities as Mr. William Bennett Munro of the California Institute of Technology, speaking on the significance of state, local and national elections, and Mr. Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago, on primaries and the machinery of their operation.

These programs are under the auspices of the committee on civic education by radio, under the sponsorship of the National Advisory Council on Radio Education, in cooperation with the American Political Science Association. For the months of April and May the National League of Women Voters, operating the Voters' Service, and the National Advisory Council, joined forces to present Mr. Arthur Krock and Mr. Julian Mason, New York newspaper men, in a discussion of "The Party and the Issues."

Remaining talks in the schedule are as follows:

May 3—"The Party and the Issues"—Mr. Arthur Krock, New York Times, and Mr. Julian Mason, New York Evening Post, interrogated by Miss Ruth Morgan, vice-president, National League of Women Voters.

May 10—"The Campaign and Economic Planning"—Mr. Stuart Chase, economist, interviewed by Mr. Virgil Jordan, economist of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

May 17—"Issues of Foreign Policy"—Mr. Charles A. Beard, historian.

May 24—"Issues of Domestic Policy"—Mr. Charles A. Beard, historian.

May 31—"Why We Have Political Parties"—Mr. Arthur N. Holcombe, department of government, Harvard University.

June 7—"Existing Party Alignment"—Mr. Edward M. Sait, department of political science, Pomona College.

June 14—"The Party Convention. Its History, Organization and Work"—Mr. Edward M. Sait, department of political science, Pomona College.

June 21—"Results of the Republican National Convention; a Colloquy"—Mr. William Hard, NBC political observer, and other representatives of the press.

June 28—"The Place of Minor Parties in the American Scene and their Relation to the Present Situation"—Mr. John Dewey, department of philosophy, Columbia University.

July 5—"Results of the Democratic National Convention; a Colloquy"—Mr. William Hard, NBC political observer, and other representatives of the press.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Water Colors, All Styles

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

CHICAGO

IN THE twelfth annual International Water Color Exhibition, on view at the Art Institute until May 30, there is little nationalism of expression in evidence. Everything that attracts attention nowadays is published soon in color, and there seems to be an attempt on the part of most nationals to show that they can do anything that any other national can. The French pride themselves on their chic, the Germans on their bitterness. Therefore we find more frivolities in the French section, and more caricatures—even diatribes—in the German.

England, judged by its exhibitors, seems to have lost confidence. We always expect performance of a high order from the British water-colorists. There is a certain sobriety and solidity of performance, not in any way stilted, and based upon a couple of centuries of tradition, that has consistently made a worthy showing in any water-color exhibition; but now, alas, it has disappeared. The English apparently are trying to be French as the French, and as German as the Germans. We notice something of the same tendency in the American section, but there is more excuse here, for, by a mere glance at the names in the catalogue one sees that many of the artists are only a generation or two removed from foreign soil, if, indeed, they were born in the United States.

A Restless Show

There are many good pictures, but I think this is the most restless show I have ever seen, and it is easy to overlook good things. Repeated visits have disclosed pictures overlooked before. There is enough variety for all, but the general impression is disquieting rather than stimulating. The artist has stopped sitting on the mountain-peak, which, after all, may have been a little cold and aloof; but why should he sit so determinedly in the gutter, I do not mean by this that the pictures are vulgar, for most of them are refreshingly free from vulgarity; but there seems to be a determined glorification of the commonplace, in both subject matter and interpretation, that has grown almost to the dimensions of a cult. Then, too, there is little indication that the artist has sufficient leisure to look below the surface of things; and if he did, should we, I wonder, have sufficient leisure to follow him?

In the American section are two groups of entirely different type and period. One is by Mr. Louis Tiffany, and some of them were done in the 'seventies. They are careful studies, mostly of picturesque corners of Europe, for in those days the picturesque was not avoided. Warm in color, with yellows and browns predominating with touches of more brilliant color on the figures, they epitomize the romantic attitude toward art whose total loss is not an unmixed blessing. On the other hand is Mr. Boris Anisfeld's roomful of colorful fantasies which, to be sure, are his heritage from Russia. Mr. Tiffany is a careful observer and seeker for picturesque actualities: Mr. Anisfeld is a poet and a dreamer. The brilliancy that we have been told can be found only in oil, gleams in his water colors. He is one of the few exhibitors who are not afraid to feel, and feel deeply.

Mr. Henry G. Keller

From many points of view some of the best pictures in the show are by Henry G. Keller. He is a philosopher as well as a painter and recognizes that the idiom of expression is useless without something to express. He is one of the few who, not lacking in forcefulness and directness of technical expression, can perceive delicacies and subtleties as well as the harsher aspects of things.

There are many promising things by the younger American artists, some of whom are just beginning to exhibit. One of the high spots, as usual, is the group of caricatures by Mr. William H. Cotton, who raises his friendly libels to the height of real art. Messrs. Eugene O'Neill, Robert Frost meditating in a frozen landscape on a frosty morning, his nose blue with cold, and "The Home Life of Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne as Aunt Sarah Imagines It To Be" are delightful.

Mr. D. Cammerota has a fine, solid piece of color in his "Girl in Costume." Mr. Davenport Griffin has tried some experiments in painting on a gesso ground which are very successful, and Mr. Earl Horter's gracefully mannerized mechanistic landscapes and shore motifs are superior to his etchings, on view in another gallery. Miss Felicie Waldo Howell has a small night view over a city which is far ahead of most attempts in that direction. Mr. Joseph Jicha has some good Mexican things, and Mr. S. Malmberg's dashing South Sea subjects are refreshingly sincere. When one comes to analyze the situation many good pictures appear, but the whole thing is too much like an orchestra with every instrument playing a solo part. The Watson F. Blair Purchase Prize of $600 was won by "The Yacht Race," by Mr. Maurice Prendergast, and the Logan Medal and $500 purchase prize went to Mr. William Zorach for his bold, sketchy "Cove." His monumental sculpture, it will be remembered, won a prize here earlier in the season, so it will be seen that versatility did not perish with the Renaissance. Mr. Heinrich Campendonk got the $400 Blair Purchase Prize for his "primitive" color arrangement "From Brittany." The Logan $250 prize went to Mr. George Eggers for a very slight drawing called "Monumental." It is interesting, but he has done far better things. An amusing little scene in a tiny French square with a miniature park and sidewalk restaurants, "Place du Terte," secured the $150 Logan prize for the French artist, M. Lucien Genin. The Tuthill Prize of $100 was given to "Confirmation" by the American, Mr. Georges Schreiber.

The Drama Goes International

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ACTIVITIES of the British Drama League, which have been waxing for some time in Britain, are to be extended to the Dominions. A producer is to be sent to Canada to give lectures, hold classes, and superintend amateur presentations. It is hoped to follow a similar policy in other parts of the British Empire. Another aspect of the international character of the modern drama is seen in the International Students' Drama League, of which Dame Sybil Thorndike is president. Under the auspices of this organization, foreign plays are being produced in England more frequently than used to be the case, while English plays are gaining a foothold abroad.

In the last 30 years the conditions of play writing have fundamentally changed. The Greek tragedians, Shakespeare, Racine and Corneille wrote for a limited audience, consisting of a few hundred of their own countrymen. The modern dramatist has a potential world audience. The first performance of Mr. Shaw's "The Apple Cart" was in Warsaw, the première of "Too True To Be Good" in Boston. A century ago both would have taken place in either Ireland or England. Practically every play that succeeds in New York ultimately sees the rise of the curtain in London, and so far as play exchanging is concerned the Atlantic is anything but a one-way street.

One would expect this widening of the playwright's audience would lead to some modification of the drama. Especially one would expect subjects of merely local appeal to be eschewed in favor of topics of international importance. Curiously enough, this is not at all what has happened. Ibsen's dramas, which were the first plays to gain international production, are concerned with local Norwegian interests. "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" is an essentially English, mid-Victorian play, yet it has scored one of the greatest popular successes ever known in America. Similarly, "Late Night Final," dealing with only a single aspect of American journalism, of no significance whatever in Britain, held the play-going public of London for several months. Authors apparently, when they sit down to write, make no attempt to think of subjects of international importance.

Perhaps, after all, this is not surprising. The best and most successful work in any art is usually the product of some inner compulsion rather than of a slavish consideration of the probable likes and dislikes of a hypothetical audience. Twenty-five years ago Mr. J. M. Synge's "The Playboy of the Western World" was produced in Dublin. It was received with howls of rage and execration, and pandemonium broke out in the auditorium of the theater where it was being acted. An adventurous reporter, however, succeeded in interviewing Mr. Synge in spite of the uproar, and was told that the author had got hold of the idea of the play, liked it, and had not given a thought to the audience. Probably few authors do give a "thought to the audience." That, at any rate, may be the explanation of the fact that internationalization of the drama has not led to any comparable internationalization of its subject matter.

It is the audience, rather than the playwright, that has changed. People in the theater, as outside it, are becoming more and more interested in the thoughts and activities of the inhabitants of other lands, and are, therefore, ready today, as they have not been before, to welcome the drama of foreign authors. H. H.

The Kaleidoscope

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

JANE AUSTEN is the central figure in a biographical comedy by an American writer, Miss Eleanor Holmes Hinkley, to be produced by the Civic Repertory Theater of New York next November with Miss Josephine Hutchinson as Jane. This is in addition to announcement of the director, Miss Eva LeGallienne, that Molnar's "Liliom" will open the company's sixth season. Miss Hutchinson is also to appear as Alice in a new stage version of "Alice in Wonderland."

Mr. Leslie Howard

Deferring until 1933 his proposed revival of "Romeo and Juliet," Mr. Leslie Howard is planning well ahead for an extended Shakespearean season, in which he is to play Romeo, Hamlet and Richard II. He wishes to give a more extended study to the parts, and has proof this season, if proof were needed, of the mistaken method of another management in attempting to assemble a Shakespearean company hastily and leave it to its own devices for lack of suitable rehearsals.

Babe Ruth Shorts

Universal is issuing a series of short pictures with Babe Ruth illustrating in each one some fine point in baseball play. The film called "Over the Fence" ends with a home run swat which sends the ball far off and up into the window of a room where sits a small boy who has been longing to participate in the fun. Universal has also issued a short sprinting subject with Mr. Charles Paddock showing how to do the 100-yard dash in less than 10 seconds. In a short picture called "High Andes" Mr. Lowell Thomas makes an aeroplane trip over the Peruvian city of Callao, giving a descriptive talk as he goes.

"The Miracle Man"

At the Rivoli Theater, New York, Paramount is showing its new talking picture version of "The Miracle Man," which, in its first screen version was widely popular, not only because of its plot power, but because of the performances of Mr. Thomas Meighan, Mr. Lon Chaney and Miss Betty Compson. All three were later starred in pictures. Mr. Hobart Bosworth plays the Patriarch in the new film with a simplicity and sincerity that does all possible with the faith healer. Apart from one's definitive attitude toward the proposition upon which the theme is built, there is no denying the theatrical force of an intrigue that involves a band of crooks who come to scoff at and exploit an unselfish friend of the suffering and remain to pray. Mr. Chester Morris, Mr. John Wray, Mr. Irving Pichel and Mr. Ned Sparks are well cast, and little Robert Coogan's voice is so pathetic in effect that many spectators choke with emotion every time he speaks.

Boston Symphony

For the 23d subscription program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season (April 22-23), Dr. Serge Koussevitzky had selected Martelli's Concerto for Orchestra, op. 31, Ravel's Piano Concerto and Bruckner's Eighth Symphony. Mr. J. M. Sanromá was the soloist.

M. Henri Martelli had been known to us through his Suite, "Assyrian Bas-Reliefs," heard two years ago at Symphony Hall. This Concerto for Orchestra was played for the first time in the United States at the concert under review. We shall be surprised if it achieves a second American performance, for its only interest is that which attaches to permutations and combinations. It is an exercise untransmuted by the creative fire.

M. Ravel's Piano Concerto, on the other hand, though slight, is full of wit and charm, and very French in its restrained animation and its controlled sentiment. The jazz which is employed in the last movement is of a most refined nature, a sort of distilled essence of syncopated blues. And the tenderness of the slow movement is really classic. Mr. Sanromá played the solo part with conspicuous virtuosity and élan, and he was supported with fine elasticity by Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra. Mr. L. Speyer came in for a special bow in tribute to his charming playing of the English horn part.

There could hardly have been greater contrast for the second part of the program than the Bruckner symphony, heavy with the Teutonic virtues. It was said that Dr. Koussevitzky, in response to requests, would play the symphony without cuts. As its performance occupied an hour and a quarter, we assume he did so. This was no doubt a courteous concession on the part of the conductor, but it was no kindness to Bruckner, the garrulous.

L. A. S.

The Shropshire Lad

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AT DALY'S THEATER, "Miss Hook of Holland," by Mr. Paul A. Rubens and Austen A. Hurgon. Revived March 21, 1932. At St. Martin's Theater, Mr. Alec L. Rea and the Daniel Mayer Company present "Precious Bane," adapted by Mr. Edward Lewis from the novel by Mrs. Mary Webb. Produced March 31, 1932.

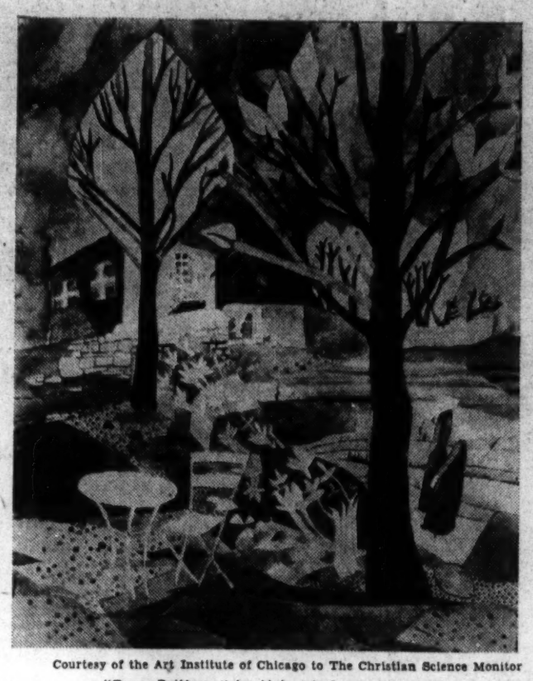
The adaptation of "Precious Bane" is on the whole skillfully done, though one cannot help regretting the inevitable cutting out from the stage version of many of the best scenes in the book.

Mrs. Webb dwells chiefly upon the story of Prue, with whose quiet, unselfish character the many passages of beautiful, descriptive prose which are one of the chief delights of the book are entirely in harmony. But it is Gideon who dominates the play. This is natural, for in him is to be found the stuff of drama.

Mr. Robert Donat's Gideon Sarn is the best performance we have seen this promising young actor give. It is a fine acting part. Gideon's devotion to getting on in the world is touched with some of the fire of poetry by the almost lyrical enthusiasm with which he exults over the delights which the possession of wealth will open up to him. Mr. Donat has a voice that is especially thrilling and resonant in its deeper notes. He delivers his speeches with fire and conviction. He is equally impressive in the last act when, the burning of his corn-ricks by Beguiley having put him back where he started, all the strength and lightning have gone out of him.

Miss Gwen Ffrangcon Davies's Prue is a quiet, timid creature, shrinking from notice, but with a core of power in her that makes it not at all surprising that it is she, and not her brother, who is undaunted when the blazing ricks take their fortune from them. Both players are to be commended for the musical instinct which leads them not to mitigate the broadness of the Midland vowels.

Daly's Theater continues its survey of the evolution of musical comedy with a revival of "Miss Hook of Holland." Lively expectations of boredom were happily disappointed. The opening scenes are a trifle slow, but after the Bandmaster has got in that rollicking "Tra-la-la" song with its laughing chorus, this Netherlands romance goes merrily and tunefully indeed. Mr. Mark Lester, as the wealthy Mr. Hook, makes all his jokes as if he were imparting a valuable confidence, and is never tiring. Mr. Hal Bryan, as the elaborately lazy Simon Slinks, is also good, though he ought to know that there is no "r" in 'saw," even when followed by a word beginning with a vowel. Miss Jean Colin pleasantly adorns the title rôle, and smiles, sings and dances prettily. "Miss Hook of Holland" is an agreeable reminder of the days when musical comedy was seemly, decorous and proper, with the chorus a sort of prep school for peeresses. H. H.



Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to The Christian Science Monitor

"From Brittany," by Heinrich Campendonck.

Concerts in Berlin

By RUDOLF KASTNER

Berlin

STRANGE as it may seem, this winter's musical season in Berlin has, apparently, been unaffected by the political and economic conditions. One may still count on three to four concerts an evening, though it is wiser not to look behind the scenes. Often a pianoforte or lieder recital is an artist's final attempt to establish a career as soloist or teacher. And how many succeed?

A few names, a few achievements stand out from amongst the numerous recitals given recently. For instance, Mr. Leonard Shures's fascinating and romantic rendering of Schumann. This young artist combines the musicianship of his master Schnabel with the clear-cut technique of a Horowitz. Another poet of the pianoforte, Mr. Maurice Zam, successfully tackled an almost unknown work—the surprisingly modern Biblical Sonata, "David and Goliath," by Kuhnau (seventeenth century), Bach's highly gifted predecessor. Until now the work had never been heard in a concert hall. Mr. Zam carried out the dramatic contrasts of the first movement with masculine and plastic rhythm, and unveiled the depth of feeling of the solemn Pregliera in the second movement. It is a work of extraordinary originality in its harmonic perspective. Mr. Zam is as exceptional a musician as he is a virtuoso of the piano.

One of the most interesting pianists in Berlin is Mr. Bruno Eisner, whose very intensity attracts pupils from far and near. With a very original program, Miss Grete Sultan also proved to be an outstanding talent. After Frescobaldi she gave us a review of modern pianistic music—"Schönberg," Krenek, Stravinsky—and finally Beethoven's "Hammerklavier" Sonata with its gigantic fugue, which the young artist analyzed with the greatest clarity. More placid and conscious was the playing of Miss Alice Hasler-Landolt who was originally introduced to Berlin by no less a person than Mr. Nikisch.

Besides the enchanting Mme. Ivogün the vocal event of the season was the appearance of Mr. Louis Graveure, who may be heralded as the greatest "bel canto" and lieder singer of the day. In addition to a wonderful voice he can boast of perfect technique and style. He met with ovation.

The Matthew-Passion

Bach's Matthew-Passion was given in its entirety to two crowded houses at the Philharmonic. It was conducted by Mr. Otto Klemperer, who, in spite of the fact that he has been deprived of his Kroll-Oper and that the number of his symphony concerts with the Staatskapelle has been reduced to three, is still a vital factor in the musical life of Berlin. One cannot but be impressed by a talent of such range and versatility, which, after wonderful performances of Mozart's "Figaro" or "Così fan Tutte" and the new and provocative Oratorio of Hindemith, could give us so magnificent a reproduction of this marvelous work of Bach.

The work was given without cuts, for the first time in Germany since Mendelssonn's discovery of it in 1838, and in such a manner as to make one feel, during the four hour, as if one had never heard or experienced such music before. The Philharmonic choir, founded and trained by Meister Siegfried Ochs, joined forces with the Berlin Philharmonic in evoking a most characteristic body of sound. The problems of the stylistic phrasing of Bach and the tonal effects are solved by Mr. Klemperer with astonishing simplicity and sincerity of expression. The chorales, which are only eclipsed at the beginning by the chorus of boys' voices, hold the audience captive by their extreme directness. The many instrumental solos, the lovely arias, the play of the cembalo-continuo, the dialogue between the divided choirs and the orchestra—all these were carried out with the utmost devotion and delicacy of feeling. Mr. Klemperer's performance of the "Matthew-Passion," both technically and intellectually is a consummation of his former achievement in the "Johannes-Passion." It was the high-water mark and the event of the season.

Modern American Music

A whole world separates this performance from the two concerts of modern American music given by a young Boston conductor, Mr. Nicolas Slonimsky, with the Philharmonic Orchestra. Here we heard the stimulating tonal phenomena and the aggressive rhythmical experiments of Mr. Charles Ives, and the Cuban, Mr. Amadeo Roldan, and the ecstatic glowing colors of Mr. Carl Ruggles, who carries on the fervid style of Scriabin. This was followed by a curious and really valuable composition of Mr. Henry Cowell—the "Synchrony Symphony." Finally came the most provocative piece of the whole series—Varèse's "Arcana," in which the composer illustrates the words of Paracelsus: "that besides the six fixed stars there is a seventh which is created by the imagination." This is achieved by means of a perfect frenzy of sound, which will perhaps be more acceptable to the ears of the coming generation than to ours.

But it would be unjust to range oneself on the side of those who hissed and whistled. Many ideas are hidden away like mosaics in the score, and a refreshing desire to "get out of the rut." With time all this will gain in clarity and maturity and the masses of sound will be given their right proportions. In any case, Mr. Slonimsky won a sensational success; not only because of his courage, but also because of his exceptional mastery of the socre, his confidence and alertness. He might justly be called a phenomenal conductor, and Berlin will look forward to his return with great expectation.

It is Easter: the grandeur of the Matthew-Passion and the excitement of the Pan-American modernists have yielded to the peaceful strains of "Parsifal," which is to be heard seven times at the Oper unter den Linden and at the Staatsoper.

London Concerts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

UNDER an engagement with the National Sunday League, Mr. Frederic Lamond gave a Beethoven recital at the Palladium on March 25, which, containing none but familiar works, brought out new aspects everywhere. In the Thirty-two Variations in C minor, Mr. Lamond gave the theme with clean, uncompromising directness, and then treated the groups of variations in such a way that their symphonic nature emerged more and more strongly as the work proceeded. The cumulative effect was great.

Of the four sonatas played, the E flat major, Op. 31, No. 3, was distinguished in the first Allegro by Mr. Lamond's plasticity of phrase and his avoidance of the explosive effects dear to so many pianists in this work. In the Scherzo he contrived to bring the sforzando notes in the right hand into the mood of the left hand staccato while keeping their essentially legato character. The Menuetto, with him, became a fascinating example of rubato playing; not the rhapsodic kind, but that classical rubato in which the give and take are adjusted within the phrase.

The Variations in the A flat major Sonata, Op. 26, were a fine study of thematic enrichment. The little G major Sonatina, Op. 79, was shown as the perfect miniature, with its brisk dance rhythm in the first movement, the Andante as prophetic of Chopin, and the last movement as a sheer ripple of delight. At the opening of the "Waldstein" Sonata the groups of throbbing quavers were kept absolutely steady and level, and in the Rondo Mr. Lamond carried out Beethoven's markings to the letter. As a result the subject was charged with more meaning at each repetition, and the sonata ended upon the heights.

The Beredin Quartet is a party of four young girls from Berlin and Edinburgh—the Misses Nannie Jamieson, Berta Volmer, Gert Berlage and Hilda Jamieson—who gave their first London concert at Grotrian Hall on March 22. They have still plenty to learn in the higher grades and shades of ensemble, and their intonation is not impeccable, but the musicality in their performance promises well for the future. They are fortunate, too, in possessing a viola player with a particularly good tone. In company with Miss Joan Singleton the Beredins gave a vigorous, well-executed performance of Schumann's Pianoforte Quintet. Heard without the piano, in a Haydn Quartet, their inexperience became more apparent.

The program at the Faculty of Arts on March 22 was provided by two artists. At this stage it is difficult to say whether Miss Helen Perkin will be more a composer or a pianist, as her work in both has a personal touch of distinction. Her Trio for pianoforte, violin and cello and some pianoforte pieces represented her on one side, her performance of Haydn's A flat major Sonata on the other. Miss Helen Henschel, who sang two groups of songs to her own accompaniment, is a genuine artist in her line.

An inaugural concert of the London Salzburg Society took place at the Lyceum Club under the chairmanship of Mrs. Frank Standfield. A high coloratura soprano, Miss Mollie O'Byrne, of the Salzburg Orchestral Academy, displayed her flutelike voice and agile execution in songs Italian, German, French and English, paying considerable attention to Mozart. She ran off her roulades so prettily and neatly that they became what they seldom are—genuine adornments. Her results would be more brilliant yet if she could put a quicker edge upon her diction.

M. M. S.

Metropolitan Season Closes

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

FLAGS flying, the Metropolitan Opera Company accomplished the last journeys of its parade down the decades on the evening of April 15 and the afternoon of April 16. Final Friday Night and farewell Saturday matinée—the performers made the one occasion gay with Italian lilt, and the other festive with German sonority. The general manager, Mr. Giulio Gatti-Casazza, could hardly have chosen two bills that better represented the policies and that better summarized the achievements of his long administration, to wit: "La Sonnambula," of Bellini, directed by Mr. Serafin; and "Tannhäuser," of Wagner, directed by Mr. Bodanzky.

The piece, the composer and the conductor; they chiefly determine the character of a representation. Italian opera is Mr. Gatti-Casazza's very own field. Except sometimes when choosing a work for revival, or one for new production, he seldom errs. He gets the cast right, too, when he has the singers. German opera was so firmly established in New York before ever he arrived here that he has had to do hardly more than let it proceed on the impetus it got moving with in the eighteen-nineties.

Bellini, surely, is one of the potent musical influences of the nineteenth century, surpassing Verdi in certain points by odds. As for Wagner, he can be restudied and can be interpreted with changed relation of orchestral to vocal tone, and no doubt will be. Mr. Serafin and Mr. Bodanzky have both become, perforce, masters of routine. Beyond that, audiences of the Metropolitan Opera Company seem rarely to have required conductors to go.

But the company, as company, has in high honor concluded its history; now to see what its successor, the Metropolitan Opera Association, will do.

Miss Eva Gauthier, soprano, both brought back old times and instituted new at a song recital she gave at the Town Hall on the evening of April 14, Mr. Celius Dougherty assisting at the piano. Miss Gauthier could always call out a houseful of keen and discriminating listeners. Notwithstanding a considerable absence from the New York concert platform, she can still do so. Then, in spite of her having left the field clear for so long a time for someone else to take up the modern cause, she is still relied upon to speak the latest word. Alban Berg was the composer she especially called the attention of her public to this time.

Carl Milles's Sculpture

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

FORTY-SIX examples of the work of Carl Milles, on view at the Brooklyn Museum until May 15, give visitors locally their first comprehensive survey of the style of this Swedish sculptor. The showing takes on a special unity because of the preponderance of sea figures—for this sculptor has sought in sagas and folk tales for legendary figures that would offer scope for his fancy.

"Swimming Mermaid," a detail from his Poseidon fountain, is typical in its attainment of a pose possible only in swimming, and in offering an imaginative treatment of the human figure. For this mermaid terminates not in a fishlike tail, but in kneeless legs that end in flippers. In the upraised right hand is a small fish. The left hand clasps the upper part of a long fish, whose tail becomes part of the mass of the figure at its base, a clump of rushes. A nice problem of physical as well as æsthetic balance was involved in this composition, as in many of the others, and was solved with such nicety that the whole expanding weight is poised over a comparatively small point of support. The head in this, and in most of the other figures derived from sea legends, departs from what might be called a civilized cast of features, and reverts to a sub-human type concerned chiefly with impulses similar to those of the fishes with whom they frolic on equal terms.

Swimming Postures

The Milles mermaids thus escape the conventional representation of an all too human nymph engaged in combing her hair while she gazes admiringly into a mirror. Here is one astride a dolphin, steering her course, apparently, by means of a firm clutch on her steed's dorsal fin. Speed is implied by the backward streaming knots of hair. Again we note the sculptor's interest in strange but graceful new twisting postures in "Battle With Shark," which conveys so sharply its essential theme that one notes down the word combat before looking up the work's title. Here three figures—two tritons and a fish—are inextricably interwoven like three wrestlers locked together, the whole mass being filled with revolving thrusts and stresses, in horizontal forward motion.

In this and many of the other figures there is a rough patina, of greenish cast, with a subtle mottling of blue and gray tints in the moss-like texture. Out-of-doors exposure, apparently, has contributed to the charm of some of the surfaces, as in "Two Dancers," two feminine figures engaged in a duet of movement, their fingers so clasped as to allow flexibility of motion. Masculine in vigor are these figures, connoting, perhaps, an Amazonian tradition of the north, and conveying a total effect of grace despite the heaviness of the parts. This grace must arise from the dominance of the large rhythms of the composition, ever returning upon themselves in echoing lines and repetitions that vary themselves in the course of their circuit of action.

In the Milles figures there is something monumental, a quality that pervades even the small paster sketches. There is humorous zest in the sketch for a Jonah Fountain that makes one long to see it realized. Here the astonished prophet is shown poised above the great mouth, supported, as it were, on a great embracing tongue. The whale is performing a writhing action that distinctly implies a mammalian dance.

Basic Actualities

Resting upon a sure command of actualities of form are the Milles stylized extensions of his themes, we may be sure. Like the painter who has learned to draw every detail before he undertakes to leave out the details that are not significant, this sculptor clearly knows his basic material. Thus he can visualize convincingly fictional beings. His sirens have authentic existence within their legendary world, as do the Lorelei within a Wagnerian opera. Thus does Milles turn ideas into tangibles by a lively imagination having sureness of craftsmanship as a tool. His "Running Dogs" is proof of the realistic foundation of his fanciful interpretations. Here are familiar forms, represented with satisfying similitude, but with every implication of sinewy power and resistless thrust accentuated into a stirring accumulation of forward plunge. No sense of strain is here; all is lithe and concentrated ease.

The sculptor's early concern with the subtle modeling, such as Rodin practiced in his marbles with such delight in the vibrancy of the shadows, gives way in these later works to a concern with wholes that discourage attention as to their parts. Rather do we get the ensemble effect at once, like a thunderclap. Consistent with such an aim is the use of heavy masses, as in "Pair of Boars," in which the characterizing protuberances seem ready to be drawn within the main lump, as a turtle's heard disappears into its shell. The power of Milles's figures resides in their centers. These creatures might dispense with an external member as a lobster does its claw, one fancies, so dominant is the whole over its parts.

Michelangelo's Test

These figures would not lose their identity if subjected to Michelangelo's test for a good work of sculpture, and rolled down a hill. Certainly the pyramidal mass of the upper part of the Gothic medieval horseman in "Folke Filbyter" would suffer no material damage from such treatment, and the grand spiral of design used for the horse might easily make the descent with the swift celerity of a wheel.

Milles has worked so much with fountain figures, which imply interest when seen from any point of view in the course of walking around them, that his designs often seem to fall naturally into the spiralized form. His sea creatures, flexible as slender fishes, twist upon their axles as if in presentation of an accompanying movement to that of the gallery visitor.

"Le Roi Bossu"

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

AT THE Opéra-Comique has just been given the first performance of a work in one act, the libretto of which is by M. Albert Carré, former manager of the Salle Favart, and the music by Mlle. Elsa Barraine, who recently won her Grand Prix de Rome. This work is called "Le Roi Bossu."

The libretto evidently was conceived for the début of a young girl. Mlle. Barraine has treated it with great care and respect. Her style is always distinguished and her writing meticulous. She is careful to give every word its exact value and every situation its right color. Her score still rather savors of school work, but this work is carried out with a conscientiousness worthy of the greatest praise. Her orchestration especially is very pleasing. It is discreetly impregnated with the Debussy tradition, which gives it elegance without depriving it of individuality.

This piece was performed by some of the best singers of the Opéra-Comique; MM. Musy, Lubiana, Cathelat and a swarm of charming singers conducted by Mlle. Lebard. "Le Roi Bossu" was well received by the public.

To complete the bill they had included in the program a revival of the "Les Pêcheurs de Perles" by Bizet. The work had for a long time been absent from the repertory of the house, which was very unjust, for, at the time it was written the score brought a certain number of innovations worthy of respect. Without doubt, since then, certain pages have dated a little but there remain others which have preserved all their flavor and all their freshness.

In "Les Pêcheurs de Perles" Bizet has sought for Oriental color which does not pretend to rest upon erudition and to constitute a documentary work, but which has none the less a strong evocative force. The best proof is that this score passed practically in its entirety into the repertory of cinematographic adaptations at the time of the silent film. Every time the action took us to an Oriental landscape "Les Pêcheurs de Perles" was used in the happiest fashion. The Paris public were extremely surprised to see that they knew by heart this work, which they thought they had never heard.

The Opera-Comique presented with great respect the Bizet work which is, moreover, very difficult to sing and in which we were able to applaud an Italian tenor, M. Lugo, whose voice is brilliant and full; M. Guenot, who showed fine qualities as Zurga; M. Willy Lubiana, and Mlle. Guyla, who had the heavy task of succeeding Emma Calvé and who passed this difficult test with honor.

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EDUCATIONAL

School of Mines Well Located

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Butte, Mont.

AT BUTTE, great copper camp of the Montana Rockies, is located one of America's unusual educational institutions, the Montana School of Mines, where theory and practice of the mineral industry meet.

The central portion of the city of Butte spreads between famous Anaconda Hill and Big Butte, one of the barren hummocks from which the camp derives its name. On the hill are located the deep shafts, bristling headframes and trim surface plants of a great mineral industry. On the bench of Big Butte stand the five red brick buildings of the Montana School of Mines behind their tree-lined promenade.

The coöperative scheme of education has been in practice at Montana's mining college for nearly 30 years. Until the last two years, all students who so desired were employed two shifts a week, Friday and Saturday nights, in the Butte mines, through the coöperation of the local mining companies. With recent enrollment increases, although the school still has less than 300 students, and with the slump in metal prices, accompanied by a drop in employment, the shifts are necessarily restricted to students who are largely self-supporting.

These men, some of whom are expert miners, are shifted from job to job and become acquainted with every phase of Butte mining methods. But the amazing operations of "the hill" are open to the investigation of all students and offer unusual laboratories for study. Also, it is a tradition for Montana School of Mines men to work in the industry during their summer vacations.

The Linking Up

The linking of college and industry is carried into the regular curricula. For instance, in surveying the student receives a semester of classroom instruction; then in the summer he goes to one of the mountain fastnesses of the State for plane-surveying field work or underground in Butte for practice in mine surveying. A classroom discussion of mining methods will be followed by the statement, "Tomorrow we'll meet at the Badger State to see how this is done." Field work is an integral part of the geology courses; every formation from the old pre-Cambrian to the new post-glacial is present within a few hours' drive of Butte, and, as an eastern geology student remarked, "You can *see* your geology out here!"

The mammoth concentrators and metallurgical plants in and near Butte are the objects of regular inspection by students of the ore-dressing and metallurgy departments. In addition, the junior class every year makes a detailed tour of Montana's mining operations and the seniors spend several weeks visiting some famous center of the industry in the United States.

Much of the present position of the school is due to its president, Dr. Francis A. Thomson, who came to the institution in July, 1928, after a long career as a consulting mining engineer and dean of the mining schools at Washington State College and the University of Idaho. He has systematically developed the undergraduate departments, instituted an already fruitful research program and encouraged the collegiate life of the students. His faith in the school is boundless, and he says, "So far as Butte is concerned, that is where I would put a school of mines had I the entire North American continent to choose from."

Under the direction of Dr. Curtis L. Wilson, professor of metallurgy, research men at the school have recently been investigating hard copper alloys. The new products are harder than structural steel, retain many of the valuable characteristics of copper and may be worked into the most delicate shapes.

In flotation, Research Professor Antoine M. Gaudin has directed some splendid student and graduate work into problems of concentrating complex Montana ores, and in so doing has solved many baffling problems in the science. His new book, "Flotation," is a monument to research at the school of mines.

That distinguished dean of mining engineering professors, Dr. Theodore Simons, is concluding his twenty-sixth year at the school, to which he came after following his profession for a quarter of a century in many parts of the earth.

Mining and English

A new course at the school has recently attracted widespread interest. Believing that "an engineer who is inarticulate is as useless as one who is technically incompetent," the faculty has established a course in "Proficiency in English." Given in addition to the regular freshman English and junior engineering English, the new course offers no credit, is not taught in a classroom and is compulsory for graduation. It is based on all written work during the student's college career. Certain standards of clear, concise writing must be met.

Montana School of Mines offers degrees of Bachelor of Science in mining, metallurgical and geological engineering, the three major fields for which the institution is preparing leaders. Graduates who have worked for five years in the industry and have written satisfactory theses may receive the engineers' degrees. To its skilled young research workers the school offers opportunity for attaining the Master of Science degree in their respective fields.

"The Freiberg of America" this mountain college has been called. The King's Mining Academy, founded in 1765 for the training of miners in Saxony, was for many decades the international center of mining education. Freiberg, its location, was the great mining camp of Germany's Erzgebirge, or "Ore Mountains," and it was there that the young Bergakademie students were trained in both classroom and mining plant. The position of the Montana School of Mines is an analogous one to that of the Bergakademie in its heyday.

Upper and Lower—The Christian Science Monitor
Center Inset - Kaiden-Keystone Photo

Upper—A Glimpse of the Montana School of Mines, Looking Out Over the City of Butte and the Mines. Railroad Tracks in Foreground Carry the Electric Ore Trains From Mines to Smelter. Lower—Headframe of One of the Mines at Butte, Where the School's Students Are Employed Week-Ends. It Is Equipped With a New All-Electric Hoist Capable of Hoisting From 5000 Feet Below the Surface, Although the Mine Is Not Yet That Deep. Inset—Dr. Francis A. Thomson, President of the School.

What Boy Policemen Learn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Paul, Minn.

"CAN I help you, ma'am?" It was the voice of a manly looking chap of 12 years who addressed the visitor approaching the school building. He wore a silver star over his heart and a Sam Brown belt about his waist. On the star one read, "School Police, City of St. Paul." He had just come from a busy intersection where he had held back the stream of traffic while a dozen kindergarten tots made the crossing in safety. He carried his yellow Stop sign with dignity and pride.

In the city of St. Paul there are some 400 school crossings controlled in this way by the activities of the school police. These junior patrol guards are boys chosen from the upper grades of the elementary schools because of their fitness for such responsibility. It is their duty to protect and assist younger children in crossing busy streets; to spread the doctrine of safety first; to endeavor to prevent swearing, immoral language, cigarette smoking and gambling about the school; to try to prevent the destruction or defacement of property; to promote school spirit; and to perform other duties thought necessary by the principal for the welfare of the school.

Although this system of school police means a saving of thousands of dollars to the taxpayers, a saving of precious lives and prevention of accidents, it is a big responsibility to place upon the young lads who serve. It means a sacrifice of play-time and work-time, extra exposure to bad weather and to personal danger from reckless drivers. It means extra work and extra problems for school principals and teachers. Are the benefits to the school system and to the boys themselves commensurate?

Values of School Police

Miss Grace Emery, principal of the Linwood School in St. Paul, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor enumerated the outstanding values of the organization. Under the splendid leadership of Lieutenant Hetznecker, head of the school division of St. Paul police, the boys develop such traits as courage, responsibility, thoughtfulness, helpfulness, good citizenship and leadership, as well as kindness and consideration for younger children.

Frequently when boys are first put on the police squad, they are domineering and high-handed in ordering others about. They soon learn, however, that to be successful they must manifest more dignity, must be helpers instead of bosses, must show their ability through works rather than words. They learn that they must be a good example of right acting themselves before they can get right action from others.

Each police squad elects a building captain and these captains elect a city captain, who is the High Mogul among the boys. Because these captains must be elected from their own group, the boy policeman becomes conscious of his social relationship to others.

Quality First

To become a captain a boy must not only carry out his duties as an officer but he must be liked by the others. In voting for their captains, the boys learn to vote for qualities rather than personality. Their captains must be always on the job, courteous, obedient to rules, reasonable, considerate and alert. They must send their best man to represent their group. In making reports, these officers learn that they are bound by oath to tell the truth even at the expense of friends. Duty, business, dependability, they must separate from personality. Expert guidance on the part of the school principal is necessary to help the police boys of her particular building to sense these ideals. But great progress is being made.

To the slow, honest, plodding lad who can never hope to win recognition through school work, being placed on the police squad has sometimes made life worth living. In this field he may win promotion according to his merit. The foreign boy also has gained self-respect and won the respect of his classmates in receiving such an office.

Three manly looking chaps answered the questions put to them by the representative. "How do you feel, boys, when you see the other fellows playing ball and having a good time while you have to stand on your corner and attend to business?"

"Oh, we have lots of good times they don't have," was the quick answer. "The parade, the police boys' picnic and free tickets to the Shriners' circus and lots of other things. Besides, we're helping others and learning responsibility. On stormy and foggy days we are needed more, so we must not be late nor absent from our corner."

'Primers' on a Silver Screen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"THIS is an Indian wigwam. It is made on a frame of poles."

"This is an Indian woman. She is standing in the door of the wigwam."

"Here is an Indian baby. It is called a papoose."

Each child in turn arose from his seat, went forward to the platform and using a pointer showed us on the projected slide the item as he described it. The second grade had charge of the assembly period and were sharing with us their Indian project. It was very informal, pleasant and interesting.

In the first place it was actually their project. Pupils and teacher had made the slides themselves to illustrate their story. Every child that spoke knew thoroughly what he was talking about. This conscious knowledge gave him power. Moreover, his intense interest in the picture he was describing relieved him of fear and he was free to act with the poise and dignity that the occasion demanded of him. He was learning to put his knowledge into quick circulation for the benefit of others, to speak in public acceptably before an audience made of individuals with whom he was not personally acquainted. He was having an opportunity to think on his feet and to express himself orally.

This is one of many examples that could be cited to show the way lower grade teachers in Chicago are adapting to definite projects the material provided for them by the visual education department. Much is also being done with stereopticon slides in beginning reading work. In one building visited every room is permanently equipped with a machine. Here first grade readers are taught from picture slides, often delightfully colored, and accompanied by other slides containing a typewritten description. Thus he becomes familiar with every word that he will meet in his first primer. The "knack" or mechanics of reading is established before this is put into his hands. There is no "thumbing over" of pages, a book is never allowed to become a terrifying puzzle even to a child who is backward, the principal said. When finally the book is given to him he leaps to it with avidity, recognizing the words as old friends. His first experience, therefore, in the great adventure of reading from a book is thrilling and altogether pleasurable and leaves on the small reader a definite impression of the joy that reading from books is to bring him.

The use of slides in teaching reading is said to allow more freedom in adaptation than does the use of charts. The teacher can write directly across the picture projected on the blackboard, she can have as many slides as she wishes to illustrate her subject and she can get such slides as definitely meet the needs of her own class. A number of rooms were visited. Each teacher was using her equipment quite differently but in every case the children were happily interested. They enjoyed skipping up to the blackboard to point out some phrase that had just been written across the picture, or to color with their crayons a black and white picture, following the directions on another slide. It delighted them to see the picture flash back upon the blackboard between the showing of the typewritten descriptions.

Not only is the use of slides a happy way for little folks to learn the intricate process of following a printed page intelligently but it makes use of a fundamental which is highly regarded in teaching better English to adults:

See it; hear it; say it.

Chicago has an active department of visual education. There is a large circulating library of slides available to all grades, which may be had for the asking. Besides this, material is furnished so that teachers and pupils can make their own slides, as in the case of the Indian project mentioned above. Many rooms are equipped with a stereopticon machine and practically any room can have the use of one whenever desired. There is also a library of motion picture films (all educational) some 14 of which are suitable to beginning grades.

C. S.

More Tuition Fees Dropped in France

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

ALMOST unnoticed, another extension of free popular education in France has been made. Beginning next autumn, no tuition will be charged in the third grade of the secondary schools. This is the third step in three years toward complete abolition of the tuition fee which has hitherto been charged in the state lycées and colleges. It was approved by Parliament, almost as a matter of course, when the budget for 1932 was being voted in March.

The ease with which the measure passed the Chamber of Deputies is all the more remarkable by contrast with events of a year ago, and again the year before that. In 1930, tuition fees were abolished in the lowest grade of the secondary schools, but only after a long and hard-fought Parliamentary battle which nearly proved to be the undoing of the Tardieu Cabinet. Last year, a proposal to extend gratuity of instruction to the second grade of these schools precipitated still another Parliamentary tumult which placed the Laval Ministry in a precarious position. Yet this year, further extension of free instruction caused hardly a ripple on the surface of the Parliamentary pond.

The reason for this apparent apathy is to be found not in any change of attitude on the part of champions of free state schools and their antagonists, but rather in the existing political situation. The budget this year was passed in record time, due to a general agreement on the part of all the leading parties not to precipitate any prolonged debate. It was this virtual truce which permitted the school bill to pass without the usual clash between defenders of free state schools and the champions of private denominational institutions.

Primary schools in France have been free, and attendance therein compulsory, for 50 years. Only last summer, admirers of the "école unique" celebrated the semi-centennial of what was perhaps Jules Ferry's greatest accomplishment. But tuition was not abolished in any grade of the secondary schools until 1930, and even now this change is being made gradually, at the rate of about one grade each year.

One result of doing away with tuition has been to increase the attendance at secondary schools. Opponents of free tuition maintain that this influx has been due to other factors, such as the rise in the birth rate in the years immediately following the war, but there appears little doubt that doing away with tuition has played an important part in increasing enrollment.

The question has been a hard-fought political issue because it has inevitably opened up the whole subject of public versus private and secular versus religious education. Popular sentiment undoubtedly favors a complete system of free state schools, but private religious instruction still has many defenders.

History for Older Child

By DOROTHEA PRICE HUGHES
Member of the Royal Society of Teachers
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

IN A previous article, published on this page, March 1, I outlined the method which I found most effective for evoking the historic sense in children. A new problem begins when they enter adolescence. When that time comes the teacher's character counts for more with pupils than does anything else. The child's unfolding individuality should then be carefully discerned by the teacher and respected. When a formerly eager history pupil comes to prefer sciences or languages, the history teacher should gladly acquiesce in the change. The historic sense already imparted will influence his pupil's thinking in after life; and the teacher has a compensating task in discerning among those who still prefer history the ones to whom extra attention should be given in class and out of it.

Meanwhile the claims of the adult world press upon his classes both in school and at home; and not least in history syllabuses for qualifying examinations. Most teachers of literate countries, whatever the methods they employ, are faced with the requirements of their pupils' future career as ordained by universities and examining bodies.

To emphasize the contents of textbooks, dictate notes and model answers to questions, neither teaches history nor insures the success of candidates. To arouse their interest is the one important method; and the most satisfactory, in my experience, has been the production and acting of a play or tableaux to illustrate the period. My task has not been to give information which the pupils can acquire for themselves; but to test it from time to time, and supply its framework by giving short lectures, recommending books, picture galleries, etc., and initiating discussion.

Exams Last

Until the last term we have not worried about examination questions and my pupils have won commendation from inspectors and examiners. Syllabuses themselves are less to blame than the selection of their contents by school staffs, who often try to combine a modern period in literature with a medievel history course—or vice versa—a maladjustment which nullifies the teaching of both subjects. The more or less intensive study of a short period is an admirable requirement, because it reveals the complexity of evidence on which historical judgment depends, and creates a critical attitude to current presentations of it. A good library is an essential; and under the Dalton or a similar system apt pupils will find time really to make use of it.

In setting essays I have tried to invoke imagination. Part of my function has been to recommend historical novels, guided by my own reading and a list approved by the Historical Society. When a pupil talks to me with enthusiasm of a misleading historical film or novel, I try to appreciate its good points before indicating its errors, for the interest aroused must be respected before it can be guided.

The Modern for the Elder

Modern periods should be chosen for elder classes who have grown to understand the problems involved as they could not do formerly. Pupils during their last year need to study the nineteenth and twentieth centries, rather than the period of the Saxon or Frankish kings. It is their right as future citizens; and if a course of civics can be superimposed, so much the better. Current events should not be ignored, but linked with their historical origin when questions are asked concerning them. A teacher who cannot treat the subject with objective impartiality has no right to teach history. I started giving weekly "talks" on current events, at the request of our top class, who wished to understand articles in the newspapers and the political allusions of their elders' conversation. The same practice has been adopted by many girls' schools in England, where outside lecturers are sometimes employed; but history teachers, I think, are better suited to give these talks, if they can find the time. They have a fuller understanding of their listeners' mentality and in themselves personify the link between past and present history.

The League of Nations, as one of the latest and most momentous political experiments in the world, should be described, and disucssion of its achievements and failures should be encouraged both in class and in school debates. School branches of the British League of Nations Union rightly consist of voluntary members whose support of the League is a reasoned conviction. League of Nations speakers find that these branches form the most intelligent audiences, and ask better questions than do many of their elders.

The African Native

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

The keenness for education displayed by the South African native is vividly illustrated by the experience of a recent English observer. In a primary school which taught the elements of reading and writing he met a young native of 25, who had walked for six weeks from Nyassaland to Johannesburg, a distance of 2000 miles. This native had stayed in Johannesburg until he had earned his railway fare to the school, where he was industriously learning to make pot hooks with children a score of years younger than himself.

The rate of advance in native education in South Africa is rapid. In 1911 the number of non-European students in South African schools was 147,000; today it is 375,000, of whom 300,000 are natives. In 1915 the state expended £260,000 on this type of education. In 1931 it is estimated that £1,000,000 was spent on native education. In the last 20 years the percentage of natives learning to read and write has almost doubled, rising from 3.1 per cent to 6 per cent.

Plans in Piano Practice

By J. LILIAN VANDEVERE
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE no definite time for practicing need be assigned, still practicing should be a part of the child's day, inevitable and regular. An afternoon practice period may well be devoted to review work and memorizing.

The parent who oversees practice should insist that the teacher assign interesting material. There are many selections with words for the tiny one to play and sing. Talented musicians are composing them and sympathetic teachers are using them Gone is the idea of the finger exercise as musical nourishment, and real melody is provided from the first.

Besides being interesting, the lesson should be within the child's grasp. The subject of music should not settle about him as a fog of foreign terms and a myriad of strange symbols dancing over the prim black lines.

The lesson should be short enough that the child can learn to play the major portion of it up to a reasonable musical standard.

Not a Pecking

Practice does not mean simply repetition. It is not a pecking at the piano, a "putting in" of time, which process leaves the child exactly where it found him.

It is a painstaking matching of symbol to sound, implying concentration, reasoning, steadiness of eye, keenness of ear, and a careful muscular control.

The distastefulness of practice has resulted from matching symbols to keys, over and over, without definite achievement. Lead the child, bit by bit, to see how intelligent practicing is done. The business of practice as a whole is too big for him to grasp, unless you help to map out the way.

If left to himself the child will either go straight through his assignment, with no special attention to more difficult parts, or he will deliberately pick out the specially pleasing tunes and spend all of his time on these.

Set objectives for him that he can both see and reach. Say, "Can you master those tricky measures with the sharps in them, this time?" Or, "See how much of that piece you can memorize in the next five minutes."

Lack of definite thought makes practice a treadmill, but it need be no such thing when love and common sense inspire it. The new piece is to be played more accurately. As he takes up review numbers let the child work for a lighter staccato, a more legato style, or a brisker tempo.

When repetitions are necessary, have a pad and pencil where he may check them off. Give him a box containing a few marbles and an empty box, and let him move a marble into the second box for each correct repetition. Set a favorite small toy at the lowest possible level on the piano, to be moved up higher at each repetition. These schemes may be used for entire short tunes or for passages that need especial study.

Building a Repertoire

Keep a memory list. Get the small 3x5 cards, which hold 10 names, and when a tune is memorized let the child enter it on a card. Soon he will begin to see a tangible reward for his efforts, as he builds a growing repertoire. From time to time he will drop the easier numbers as he adds new ones.

Let him choose a group of these memorized pieces to be kept in practice for playing when requested. He may plan a concert, announcing his own program, with Daddy as audience.

As he looks over the list he will see a record of his musical growth, from memorizing eight measures to learning an entire page. When he goes about humming a memorized tune or stops at the piano to play one, then music is beginning to reach him.

As a corollary to piano practice let him make a loose-leaf musical scrapbook. When a piece is memorized, let him find a picture illustrating the title. Colored magazine advertisements yield many treasures, and searching for the right subject will impress upon him the spirit of the piece, and make clear the relation between pictures in color and pictures in tone.

For a subject worthy of special treatment there are inexpensive good prints. For some little classic gem use a picture of the composer. Several pictures of the young Mozart are interesting. Such pictures will lead to questions about the composer, and in this way art, history, biography and music will be happily related.

Make much of cheerful practice. Have the day's practice marked on a small calendar with a gummed paper dot. Show practice done without reminder or urging by a gold dot.

With a growing sense of mastery the child's enjoyment of practice will grow accordingly. He reads music more easily, and he finds that it conveys a message as clearly as do the lines of print in his favorite books. Encourage the ability to read at sight, noting how much more readily he reads, and how few mistakes he is making.

Practicing Alone

Practicing alone is something to be developed. The first work alone should be something that he can do easily, so he will be encouraged by his own accomplishment.

Ask him to play the song about the frog three times by himself. Let him see how far he can play in some piece without his music. If these first requirements are those that he can work out unaided and satisfactorily, he will gradually accept more responsibility, and be less dependent.

Often speak of some pleasant thing that will happen after his practicing is done. It may be some simple pleasure or privilege, but the thought of it will cast a glow over the time at the piano.

Do not always sit beside the child while he practices. He should follow the assignment, find his own pages, and keep his own place in the music. If you are where you can commend now and then or query a wrong note, that is your part.

Persevere, and the thorny hedge of practice will blossom. It will open to make a way for you, and once through, both you and the child will exclaim, "How lovely it is, on this side."

[This is the second of two articles on piano practice. The first appeared April 16.]

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GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

Inviting Bird Tenants

Feathered Choristers Pay Rent by Eating Grubs

By DOROTHY STACEY BROWN
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPRING is just around the turn of the road, and soon a pale green mist will veil the trees, and the first birds will return from the South. Therefore this is the time to lay plans if the summer garden is to be full of desirable little visitors who will sing, amuse us and wage war against ants and mosquitoes, grubs and insects. It takes very little trouble or expense to have the right trees and shrubs, nesting boxes in safe places, a bath, and food in bad weather.

Many of the trees and shrubs that birds like best for shelter and food are delightful additions to any garden, and it is as easy to have these as any others when planting. Among the trees there should be the flowering crab, any of the thorns, the hackberry, the mulberry and the wild black or the pin cherry, while the shrubs should include the barberry, the viburnum, the dogwood, the highbush cranberry, the golden flowering currant and many others which hold their fruit during the winter. Frequent pruning of these shrubs makes them a dense network, which offers shelter from enemies and rough weather, with plenty of crotches to hold the nests of song sparrows and other small, thicket-loving birds.

The bird bath should be placed where it is easy to watch its visitors without disturbing them. Some pottery baths add greatly to the appearance of a garden, especially when set where two paths cross or in the center of a lawn with flowers massed about the foot.

Plenty of drinking water will keep the birds from quenching their thirst on ripe fruit and if there is provision for both water and dust baths, these fastidious creatures will be able to keep themselves free of annoying parasites.

Most important of all in persuading the birds to become permanent residents is the provision of nest houses, properly designed to suit the various kinds. So many natural nesting places have disappeared with the clearing of woodland and thicket that when the news spreads in birdland that we have homes to rent for a song there will be no lack of inquiring tenants.

The best nest houses are of simple construction, made of wood, which insulates against summer heat, and sturdy and durable enough to withstand the storms of several seasons, so that the birds may return again and again to the same nest. They should be rain proof, and ventilated by means of one or two small holes near the top; a double roof or compartment above the nest gives the nestlings needed protection in very hot weather. Houses directly exposed to the sun may be white to reflect heat but in sheltered places they should be painted brown, gray or dull green. However, the birds will not complain over the decoration if the nest is clean. The houses must be easily opened so that they may be cleaned as soon as the broods have left and the inside sprayed to kill possible vermin.

The size of the nest box depends on its prospective tenant, but the entrance is the most important point. You will find that all manufacturers of properly designed boxes make the door just large enough to admit the rightful owner and no more—for example, the bluebird, tree swallow and hairy woodpecker need a door 1½ inches in diameter; for the house finch, the starling, the crested flycatcher and the red-headed woodpecker it should be two inches across, while seven-eighths of an inch is right for the house wren. Attention to this means protection from cats, squirrels and larger, predatory birds.

An isolated tree whose trunk is protected with a guard to keep enemies from climbing is the safest place for the house, or it may be placed on a pole. In any case, it should be as sheltered as possible, with the entrance turned away from the prevailing winds. The height of the house above the ground should vary according to the taste of different birds, usually between five and 20 feet. If you wish to be exact, the United States Department of Agriculture Farmer's Bulletin No. 1456 lists the best heights for birds most likely to visit us.

Almost every bird which naturally prefers a hole or a sheltered shelf or bough can be attracted by putting up nesting places, and there are records of more than 40 species which have adopted man-made homes. One of the most interesting is the purple martin, a colony nester, for whom a many compartmented nest house should be set up on a pole. The martins live entirely on insects and will pay their rent by devouring thousands of wasps, mosquitoes, grubs, beetles, gnats and house flies every day. They come back year after year to a familiar home. Roderick Payne, a well-known bird authority, tells how they have returned to his garden for four successive years on April 7 at 4:30 in the afternoon.

My Garden Hobby

Pittsburgh, Penna.

Dear Friends:

I am much interested in starting trees from seed. Perhaps there are others who might like to know some of my experiences. I learned from a friend how to start black walnuts and that set me to trying other seeds. The method is this: Place more seeds than will be needed outdoors under sod or earth in the fall. Take up the seeds that have sprouted the next year and plant them where they are to grow. Each year, I change the method a little and this year I shall try this way: Spread some earth in the bottom of a grape basket and lay out a layer of seeds. Cover with earth and lay out another layer of seeds. Cover again with earth. The basket keeps the seeds from being lost over the winter. Again, if the seeds are small, they may be planted in flats after they have sprouted and set out in the ground the second year. Oak trees do not stand transplanting and should be started where they are to grow. If flats are used, they should be set in the ground, level with the surface to keep them moist. Drying out is the end of seedlings.

This may seem a slow method of getting trees but it is an enjoyable one. If there are children in the family, the growth of trees from seed will add an interest to their lives. The mature tree becomes a landmark to them and ties them to their childhood home. And the little trees are just as interesting to children as are little dogs or cats. For baby trees are just as lovable as puppies or kittens. I shall never forget my delight in a row of tiny spruce trees in a flat. Their five little needles pointed upward like the fingers of a hand, the whole so small that we had to go down on hands and knees to see them.

So far this year, I have started a tulip tree, a black walnut, an English walnut (which will grow in temperate climates and even produce a few nuts), two oaks, and some Osage oranges. In addition, I have set out seedling tulips, silver maples, red maples and oaks. There is something of the satisfaction of the five-year plan or perhaps the 200-year plan in growing trees from seed. (Miss) H. B.

* * *

Puyallup, Wash.

Dear Garden Friends

May I tell you about a special attraction of my lily pool? I have read many articles on pools, and heard many others which dwell at length on the attractions one may put in and around the pool such as water plants of all kinds, goldfish, fountains, islands, rock plants, etc., but none have so much as hinted at the one that comes and puts itself into your lily pool uninvited—frogs!

I have a sneaking suspicion that they are toads, but due to early fairy tales I prefer to think of them not as toads but as frogs.

The first year we had our pool, which is quite large, we noticed a frog or two and admired them; some little neighborhood friends, who came to see the lilies, also admired them and brought a few from their garden to join the happy party. This encouragement must have been conveyed to other frogs in loud songs at night because during the next two years the numbers increased by leaps and bounds and undisturbed sleep in the springtime became increasingly difficult! To glance into the pool during June one would have thought that a national swimming contest was in progress, with contestants starting from all sides of the pool at one and the same time; and last year, judging by numbers, it might have become international in scope, and a small fear came that I might eventually have no lilies, just frogs!

They riled the water, parked on the lily pads, and invited shoes thrown from windows at night, and the worst of this appalling situation was that we thoroughly enjoyed their antics and a "No frogs allowed" sign was out of the question. Visitors came and stared wide-eyed at the lively spectacle and I felt terribly embarassed to have a lily pool behave in such a manner until I saw smiles forthcoming and I knew they were not offended. I even hear mummurs of "cute" and "give anything if I had just one frog in my pool." Well, I too would sometimes give anything if I had "just one frog" in my pool.

I have not yet reached the stage of calling them by name, but one distinguished himself from the rest by insisting on taking his afternoon nap right in the center of one of my most beautiful and delicately tinted lilies. Resentment burned at first, and then I thought if I were of a size and shape to nap in the heart of a water lily, could I resist? I think not!

To make this a "hobby" letter I still insist that my hobby is water lilies, not frogs. (Miss) R. F.

Macmillan Co.-
The Christian Science Monitor
From "The Outdoor Living Room," by Ramsey and Lawrence.

Setting Out Evergreens

So many home owners are setting out evergreens these spring days that we quote the following directions for planting, which are sent out by the Living Tree Guild:

Temporary Heeling In

As soon as trees are unpacked dampen roots and branches. If you are not going to plant immediately they may be heeled in temporarily. But do not let the roots get dry! For heeling in make a small hole in the ground about 10 inches deep. Place the trees in a bunch in this hole; cover the roots with earth and press the earth firmly against the roots. Soak the ground well with water. Heeling in should be done in as shady a place as possible.

Plants should not be allowed to remain heeled in for more than two weeks.

For Permanent Planting

Spade soil to a depth of about 10 inches within the area of where the trees are to be planted. Firm this down with feet. Then for each tree dig a hole in this spaded soil a little deeper than the length of the roots. This hole should have one sloping side and one vertical side.

Spread roots against straight side, so that tops of roots are about half an inch below the surface of the ground. Fill in hole and press earth down firmly.

When all trees are planted, water the ground thoroughly and spread manure or dry leaves about the base of trees as a mulch to hold the moisture. Water from time to time, especially in dry seasons.

The finest results will be obtained (although this is not absolutely necessary) if you dig a hole about three feet square; put in the bottom of this a good loam, to which a quantity of sand and very old manure has been added, then a layer of three or four inches of earth; plant the trees and fill in the hole with more earth of the same composition, watering well.

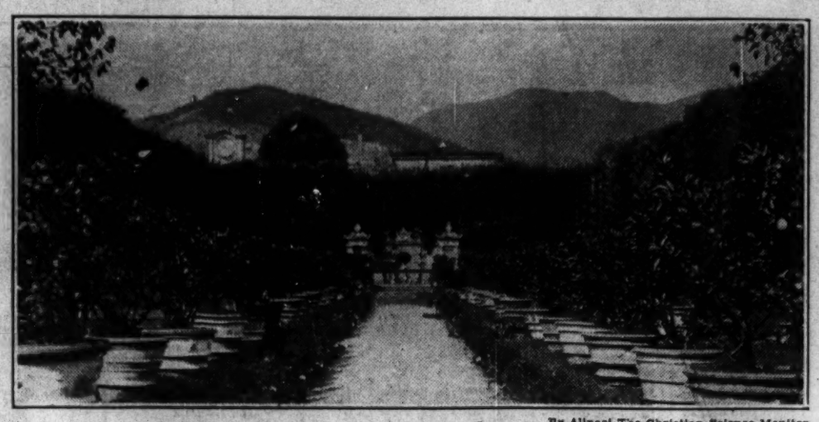
Keep the Roots Moist at All Times

These trees will prove to be very patient and faithful friends. So make friends with them. Give them a careful planting—watch them grow. They will return to you a fourfold blessing. They are consoling; they are inspiring; they are beautiful; they are worth money.

You can grow them for living Christmas trees to give your friends. You can grow them to place about your home. You can grow them merely for the fun of raising a tree garden. Or you can become a nurseryman in spare time, and grow these trees to sell.

Many Opportunities.

On ordering these trees you have done a very wise thing. There is a scarcity of fine, decorative evergreens in this country—and there is a crying need for them.



By Alinari-The Christian Science Monitor

A View in the Gardens of the Villa of Marlia Near Lucca, Italy, Showing the Decorative Effect of Earthenware Pots Containing Plants. The Plants Here Are Lemon Trees. The Accent at the Far End of the Path Is a Fountain and Pool.

Earthenware Pots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy.

AMONG the characteristic features of Italian gardens are the lemon trees which, grown in large earthenware pots, are carried into glass houses during the coldest weather and then replaced in the open air with the return of spring.

From the accompanying photograph an idea may be gained of the beauty of these trees, with their glossy green leaves and shining fruit, when set in rows or at intervals among the other plants and flowers. The picture is taken in the gardens of the Villa of Marlia, near Lucca, once the summer residence of Elisa Baciocchi, sister of Napoleon I, and elevated by him to the position of Grand Duchess of Lucca.

The formal arrangement is effective, with the dark green hedges inclosing the rectangular space, the smaller pots of many-colored flowers bordering the central avenue, which terminates in a flight of steps leading up to an architectural structure in the niches of which statues are set, while, beyond, the line of hills against the sky forms a lovely background to the whole scene.

Although lemon trees may not grow in the open air in all lands, this same decorative feature of large pots might well be introduced more extensively into the gardens of many countries, being used for such shrubs or flowering trees as the climate suits. Oleanders, lilacs, hawthorns, and many plants would lend themselves to such use, and the portable nature of the pots, heavy though they may be when filled with earth, makes it possible, by fresh groupings, to bring variety and freshness into the garden plan.

Decorative Awnings

Choosing the Suitable Style

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ASIDE from their practical value in shading windows, doors, and porches, awnings are distinctly decorative. Used on the small home, they immediately dress it up and make the house appear larger. Used on any neutral toned home, their bright colors invariably improve it. Who hasn't seen the most drab old-fashioned home take on an up-to-date inviting air with just the addition of some striped awnings?

The awning problem is not as complicated either, as formerly. For now, besides the custom-made awning, there are ready-made awnings that come in standard window sizes such as 27, 33 and 40-inch widths. Besides being ready to hang, they are all equipped with the necessary hardware and cords. (And as an aside, it may be added, that awning slip covers come ready to recover couch hammocks, too.)

Duck is the standard awning material, and these ready-made awnings come in painted stripes and woven ones, in different shops. As a rule the woven stripes are more durable and sun-proof and priced accordingly. But any awning cloth, of course, can endure just so much weather. Awning cloth by the yard comes in both narrow and wide widths in three, four and five-color patterns. If there is already an awning that needs renewal, midsummer, or the end of the season is an economical time to do it. And the old awning can be used for measurements and a pattern. The valance may be scalloped or straight, and plain or fringe trimmed. Fringe comes in black, white and dark green. A very heavy sewing machine needle is required to stitch awnings.

Colors to Suit Style of House

The colors selected will depend upon the architecture of the home and its color. Thus a white house, whether colonial or not, is invariably attractive and cool looking with green and white striped awnings. And an up-to-date alternative is a plain green awning with the valance painted in a white pattern or trimmed with white fringe.

The home of stucco—especially of Latin type architecture—is nearly always effective with gay orange, blue, black and maroon stripes in different combinations. Black fringe may be used here. The canopy style of hanging, with the black wrought iron spears in Moorish style, is used for both windows and roofless porches.

A perfectly flat awning, hung straight like a portiere, has also enjoyed some vogue. This is easily homemade, as a hem and a deep casing, through which to run a metal rod or wooden pole, is practically all that is necessary. The material is used full width as a rule. This curtain-awning is useful hung outside of large "studio" windows, as it can be drawn together during sunny hours, and pushed aside when more light is desired. Henna-colored awnings of this description are frequently seen enlivening gray or tan stucco homes. Even front doors exposed to much sunshine have been seen with awning portieres to shield them.

Of course, the awning on a frame permits a freer circulation of air where there are open windows.

New Type

A rather new type of awning combines itself with the advantages of shutters for the purpose of ventilation as well as shade. It is made of steel and wood with a simple adjustment of the shutter blades from within. These are custom made because they are adapted to a great variety of styles and sizes in windows. Thus one style is arched over the front door, another can be used with a casement window that swings outward, and still another set of these awnings were made in five sections for a sleeping porch. But each of the five sections could be controlled individually. The shutter-blades can be opened and closed in four different positions.

While the materials used make this awning shutter appear a little more formal, perhaps, than the fabric awning, it still has many decorative possibilities. It can be painted any color that best sets off the home, and at the same time it is an awning as durable as the home itself. Stripes are used some, but the ornamental is most often achieved with a scalloped wood "valance," which is as interesting as the roof of a Swiss chalet. Occasionally, grill work of wrought iron is used instead of the conventional iron rod supports.

Remember Mother's Day

This year of gardens with a growing gift—a gift of gladiolus. She will appreciate them as the flowers are so nice to give to others. I will send 66 1 to 2-inch bulbs in 30 rarely beautiful, large flowering varieties ranging from ashes of roses to lavender and bronze, postpaid in United States for $1.

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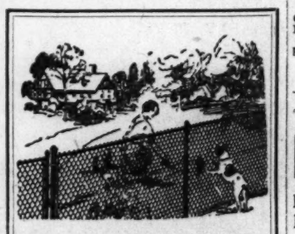

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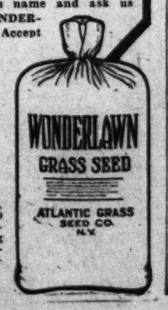

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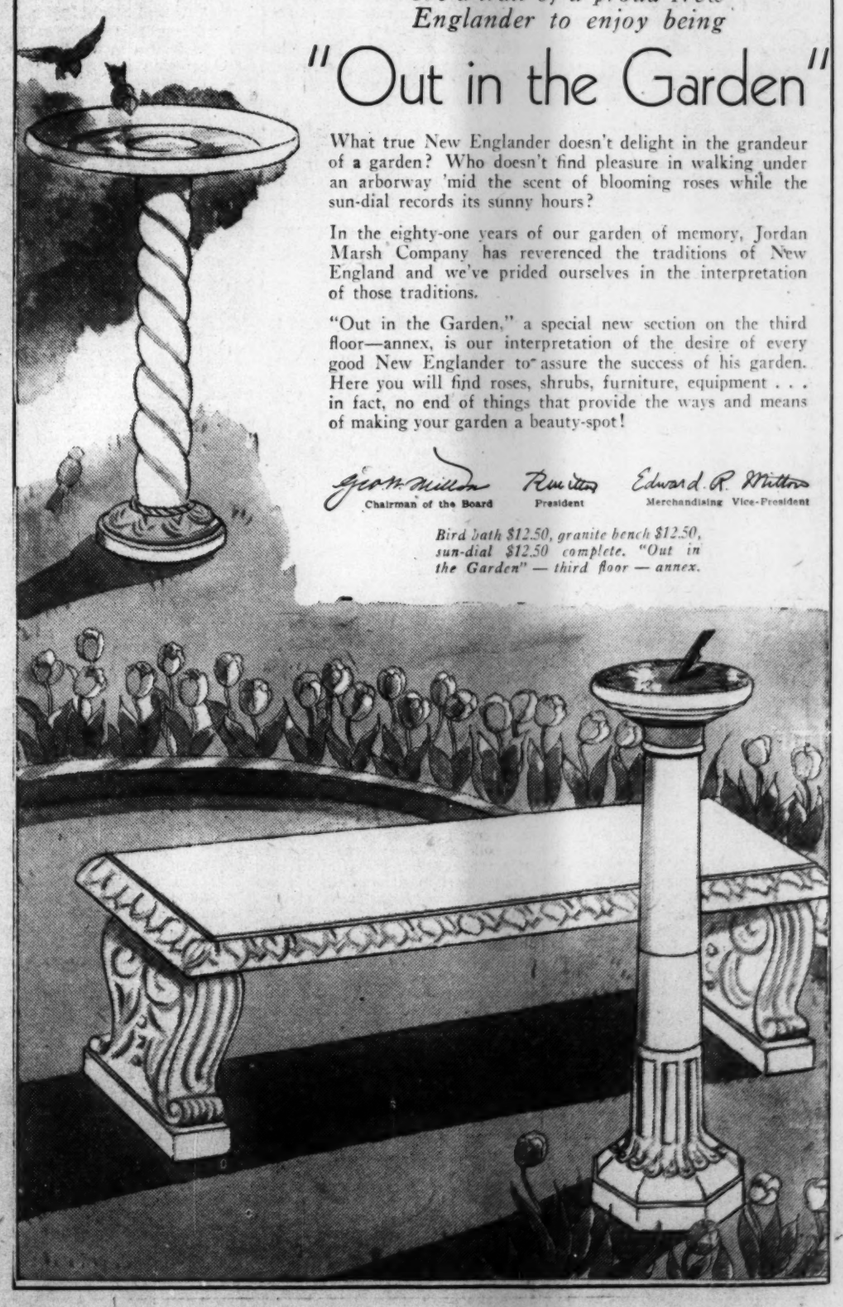

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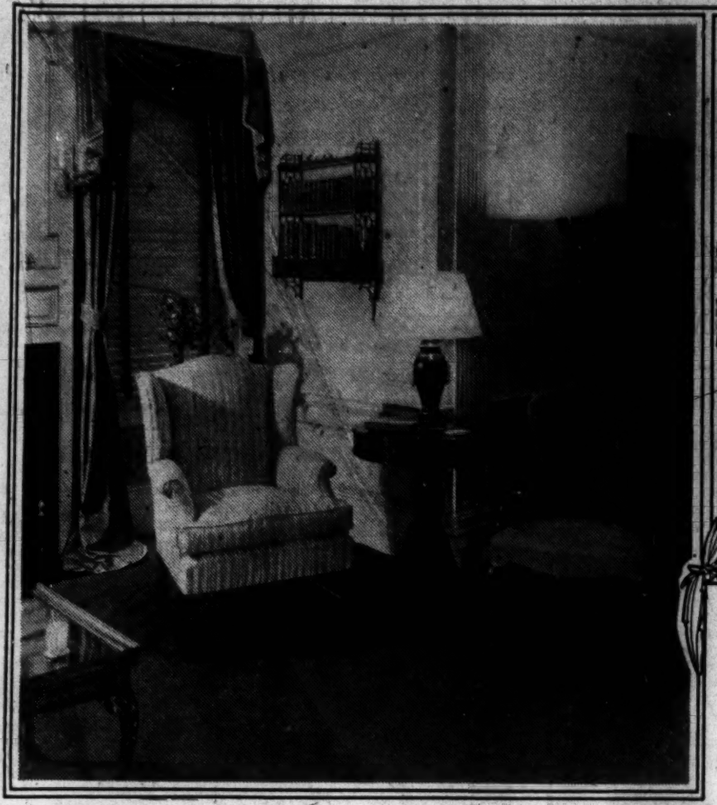

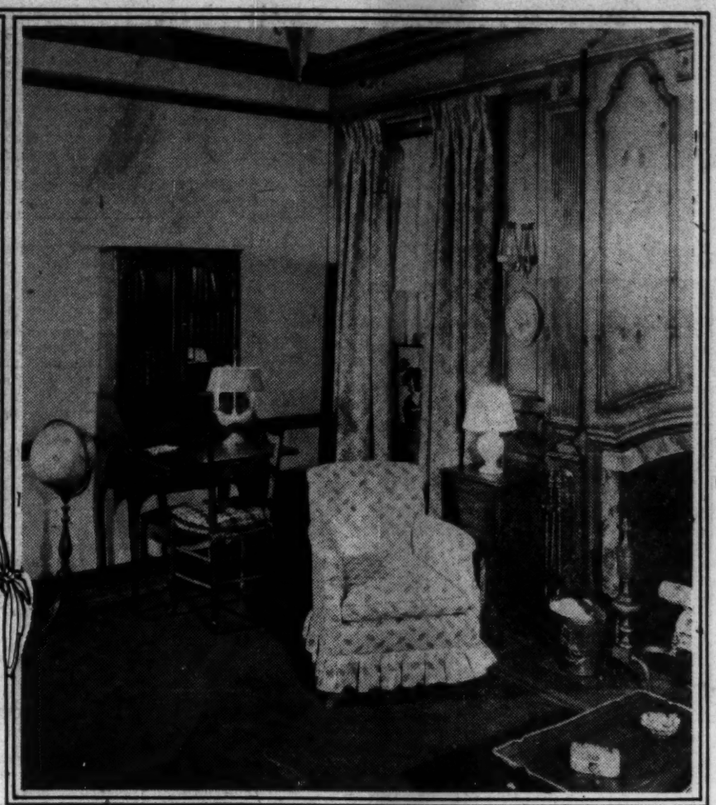

Courtesy of B. Altman & Co. to The Christian Science Monitor

READY-MADE ROOMS, HAVING FURNISHINGS THAT ARE NOT ONLY INEXPENSIVE BUT COMPLETE FOR EACH INTERIOR AND SELECTED BY TRAINED DECORATORS

With the tendency of most buyers to seek household furnishings which are moderate in price, the efforts of dealers have been turned toward room arrangements which embody thoroughly pleasing taste at relatively small cost.

At the left is a living-room group in this class, the walls finished in white. The long-pile carpet is in deep green. This room is planned for summer use, the mahogany furniture being covered with light-toned fabric.

The dining room above is also of very moderate price as a complete unit. The mahogany chairs are covered with dark green figured haircloth; the rug is in plum color. The draperies are apricot linen with glass curtains of cream net.

The pine panelled walls of this living-room corner form a suitable background for furniture of French provincial type, seen at the right. With this harmonizes the drapery fabric, which is natural linen printed in old red.

As the World Turns Thrifty

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

New York

IT IS refreshing to see the cheerful manner in which many designers are meeting the calls for lower-priced merchandise of one sort and another. If people do not care to spend as much as formerly for useful or necessary things, storekeepers immediately begin to search and devise, continuing until cheaper substitutes have been found that have satisfactory qualities of looks and serviceability. Then the resulting goods, in whatever the line, are set out in the most vivacious fashion for the customers' approval, like a smiling person returning in the utmost good humor after a cool rebuff.

That seems to be the manner of those who conceived and displayed many things seen at Stern Brothers recently, and which left a gratifying impression of light-hearted courage as the management adapted themselves to the changed desires of their customers. A new pattern of moderately priced tableware noticed there had achieved a happy middle ground that allowed it to seem simple enough for quite informal use and still acceptable for the more studied occasion. This may sound as though a compromise had been made that would fail to satisfy either requirement, but that is not the result. The cream-toned body of the design has been kept in very simple forms, with enough restrained departure from stark utility to give them definite character of an unconventional kind. Narrow gilt lines are the only decoration, very effective on the rich cream tone of the body of the ware. It is of American manufacture and has just a touch of vivacious shaping that brings it into contemporary design without jarring standards of the past century.

* * *

A similar air went with some quite new ideas in luncheon sets of linen, a fabric that has many qualities of attraction as it appears in fine damask at one extreme or as coarse, hand-loomed material at the other. In its background it is an honest, homely stuff, that has been a part of domestic gear for unknown centuries and still serves in versatile forms the kitchen sink, the dining room table and the guest-room bed.

The present patterns are surprisingly obtained from Scottish plaids, for a few of these, it appears, are not masses of strong colors crossing one another in striking lines and bands, although most of them are. Some of the tartan designs have white or a light color for their background and such patterns have been slightly adapted for luncheon sets for four or, with runners, for a larger group.

The historic if not romantic motives which originated in the vigorous pursuits of Scottish Highlanders are thus adapted to use in homes which are as unlike as possible from those which first saw these patterns woven. They came from cottages on bleak hillsides, spacious moors or snug grassy valleys, while now they may be chosen for quiet village homes in compact neighborhoods, or for tiny apartments in single buildings that may shelter scores of families within one set of walls.

* * *

Fabrics of different sorts are finding new uses, especially in the outfitting of bedrooms. This was noticeable in the complete conveniences for portable closets, seen in this same establishment. Compartments, shelves, boxes, drawers and racks of one kind and another, provided for every individual need of the user and revealed thoroughly practical ingenuity in their devising. These found use for glazed cotton as linings and coverings of the different portions of the structure, giving all the interiors an inviting neatness and color. Where patterns were used for these coverings, they were always small and in quiet tones.

Material of a similar sort was also employed in covering dressing tables which had plate-glass tops. It was still further applied to the complete covering of toilet receptacles of one sort and another, giving a particularly trim and tidy look to the entire group. These figured glazed cottons were wholly in very small patterns and in a single light tone with white, the smooth surface of the stuff promising cleanly service for a considerable time.

Throughout the larger stores generally one is constantly meeting similar evidences of vivacious attitude in meeting the requirements of those who are spending less than they formerly did, whatever the nature of their need. With the habit of cautious buying prevalent, one sees it recognized almost everywhere, with marked concessions from former policy in some places. The whole-hearted manner in which it is done gives it something the air of a game which dealers and customers are playing together, always seriously and occasionally grimly but on the whole with excellent temper and courage.

At B. Altman & Co. a series of rooms which formerly were fitted out rather expensively, now contain budgeted furnishings of a much lower price scale. These may be bought as single items or as complete fittings which include even the potted plants on the window ledges, as well as rugs, draperies, lamps and all the cabinet work. In purchasing one of these units the customer has obtained incidentally the services of skilled interior decorators whose studied results are embodied in the several displays.

All these evidences, from luncheon linen to the furnishings for an apartment seem actuated by the same motive—to simplify and reduce the cost of every appurtenance of domestic need, meanwhile holding much if not all of the artistic value that formerly came with equipment which cost much more. This has led to an enlivened enjoyment of simpler objects and to a stimulated pleasure in the effects that can be gotten from more careful arrangements and groupings.

Courtesy of the Stepping Stones Shoppe to The Christian Science Monitor

THE PRIMITIVE UTENSILS OF FIRESIDES AND FARM SHEDS IN PAST GENERATIONS HAVE A FIRM HOLD ON COLLECTORS' INTERESTS

Surprising indeed were the contrasts which appeared among the exhibits at the recent Antiques Show in the Grand Central Palace, New York. The lower floor was occupied chiefly by more or less elegant arrangements, while on the second floor were less expensive displays of many kinds and grades of merchandise. Several dealers specialized in such primitive miscellany as seen in this corner of "Ye Stepping Stones Shoppe."

The Third Pair of Silver Goblets

By ZAIDA WILKINSON

Kansas City, Mo.

TEN years ago I most unexpectedly came into possession of four old English matched silver goblets, made by Eben Coker in 1763.

With the acquisition of these four came a desire for two more, to make a set of six. Finding them was supposed to be no difficult task, but for six busy months I followed almost endless alluring and fruitless trails, now 100 miles distant, now next door—Meriden quadruple plate or—nothing at all.

In May, despairing of finding any in the American market, I wrote to a dealer who had seemed especially sympathetic, requesting him to order a pair from his English correspondent, but to quote price first. "The minimum to be hoped for is $100 each," he wrote, and I canceled the order by wire. Consolation came with the thought that when the long-promised trip to England was made, I could buy the pair there cheaper than in America.

It was not until 1929 that the trip to England came, my desire for those goblets still present. Debarking at Plymouth, the search began there, was pursued through Exeter to London, from York to Liverpool, without success. So I came back to America without the two silver goblets.

January, 1931, I again sailed for England, the old desire still present. Arriving in London, I set out for Wardour Street, where I had been told were shops aplenty. But my informant had evidently not shopped there since the war. Only one dealer in antique silver remained—a fine old-time gentleman, who told of the decline of the street. He had no goblets, nor was I any more successful in other English cities than the year before. Despite failures I was sure that some day they would be found.

* * *

In September came an irresistible urge to go to Iowa to visit my brother. But why go now with the thermometer registering 90 in the shade when only two weeks had elapsed since he had visited me? With no good reason for going, and many for not, I nevertheless set out.

"Remember, you are not to pick up hitch hikers!" was my family's parting injunction.

"I'll try not to," I promised as I drove away.

I don't like to pass one by when I have a vacant seat, but I did resist until about 2 p. m. Then the sight of a little man trudging slowly forward in sun and dust led me to stop. He looked so hot and tired that I backed the few yards I had advanced, to save him steps. As he climbed in I noted that he carried a brown paper package, which he held carefully across his knees.

I remarked tritely that it was a hot day, asked if he lived in that vicinity, and if he were going far. He agreed with me that it was a hot day; he did live in that vicinity; his destination was Des Moines.

"How far are you going?" he asked.

"I am going to Des Moines, too," I answered, and added, "to visit my brother."

"I'm going up to try to sell these," he said indicating the package on his knee. "The grasshoppers have et up everything on the farm, and I ask you what good is a pair of silver goblets, even if they are family heirlooms, when you are needing vittles!"

* * *

Silver goblets! Had I actually heard the word?

"Did you say silver goblets?" I asked.

"Yes. Always descended to the male Seahorn," he said. "But I'm the last one of 'em on this side the water, and if I can get my price I'll sell them."

"May I see them?" I asked.

As he clumsily unwrapped them I expected to see more "Quadruple Plate." But a glance before the wrapper was completely off showed me my error. They were silver. And when he stood them upright, one on each knee, I could hardly believe my own eyes. Surely they were as like mine as it was possible to make them.

"How much do you want for them?" I asked.

"Fifty dollars," he said. And repeated in a firm voice, "Fifty dollars."

Not a clever buyer, my eager acceptance of a bargain has more than once caused the price to be raised. But there was nothing canny about "the last male Seahorn on this side of the water." We drove agreeably to Des Moines, where his price was paid and the goblets came to me.

A casual previous glance had shown me the crowned leopard's head, so that I knew the maker (H C, in a rectangle) was a London silversmith. As that glance had also shown me a fifth mark, I knew they were not made before 1784 as the Ruler's Head was not required on English silver before that date.

With the morning following came the return home, and once there the six goblets were soon set out in a row. Except for a slight difference in weight and the Seahorn monogram they were identical.

"H C" proved to be the mark of Henry Chawner, who began making silver in 1792, 29 years after Eben Coker. The date letter "r" in a shield, showed that these goblets were made in his first year at the trade.

Auction Room Vagaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

ALTHOUGH authentic relics of Napoleon are said to be growing in value since the modern revival of interest in the Little Corsican, a lock of his hair cut off by the exile's physician in St. Helena was recently knocked down to a private collector at a London auction-room for 31 shillings.

At Sotheby's the other day a pearl and diamond cluster stick-pin which Queen Victoria presented to Henry Irving when he played "Becket" at Windsor Castle on March 18, 1893, fetched only £6. A white velvet train worn by Queen Alexandra at Coronation functions, and given to her dresser, did better at the same salesroom a few days later, when it sold for £28.

The prices realized for relics with merely "personal" associations of their original owner are often very disappointing to their modern possessors. This is particularly the case, I have noticed, where the object has little or no artistic value.

It may be argued that the gold-and-ivory Thomas à Becket Cup which was sold by the Duke of Norfolk at Christie's last year realized the large sum of £11,000 largely because of its association with Queen Catherine of Aragon, the first wife of King Henry VIII, and because of its reputed identity with the original ivory cup belonging to the great statesman and archbishop.

The historic associations no doubt contributed to some extent to the price realized, but the piece, now at South Kensington and the property of the nation, was a veritable work of art. Any jewel-studded cup such as this, bearing on the silver-gilt mounts full hall marks showing it was made in the reign of King Henry VIII, is by its rarity alone assured of a ready sale at a high figure, whatever the economic state of the world.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Mr. Lewisohn's Opinions

Expression in America, by Ludwig Lewisohn. New York: Harper. $4.

MR. LEWISOHN has set himself to the task of narrating once again the history of American literature; but the kind of history of literature which he has in mind is, he says, one "that shall limit itself to the record of essential expression of the spirit of man." He undertakes to disengage the essentials of literature from its mere incidentals. "I shall be deceived," he assures us, "by no specious success or outer brilliancy of execution." His rule is to omit "the mere locument" and to speak "only of what is still alive." That work of the past has in it the abiding spark of vitality which is "the adequate expression of a sincere passion." A classic writer is, in his definition, one who has left behind him certain works or even pages "which the youth of each generation can and does by some instinctive and passionate reinterpretation make its own."

Mr. Lewisohn is a historian who will have nothing to do with the historical point of view. He pours his scorn upon those historians of literature who "lash themselves into an historically minded enthusiasm." Not only does he make no effort to judge literature in the long perspective of the years, but he dislikes and ridicules those who do so. With a curious inverted snobbishness he resents the very existence of "the gentry who, like Prescott and Motley, made the past their refuge and history their theme." If a book is not "important" for 1932 it is not important at all. "Wholly detached from these far-off things," he declares in a characteristic passage, "I can today hold the balance utterly level." Happy man, possessed of such supreme confidence in the infallibility of his own judgments! Hence the glib prophecies that 20 years hence or 100 years hence such and such will be the state of opinion regarding such and such a book or author. "This little heresy of mine will be the commonplace of day after tomorrow."

What Is "Important"

What is "important" for Mr. Lewisohn is all that is important for today, and what is important for today is all that matters at all. Hence it comes about that he can select a tiny sheaf of poems and of passages from poems from the works of Poe and declare that "Here is the Poe who will live." His selection does not include "The Raven." Now, while admitting the faults and falsities of that celebrated poem, one ventures to predict (imitating Mr. Lewisohn), that "The Raven" will continue to be "alive" a century from now. It may not appeal to Mr. Lewisohn or to us; that is not the point—though it is Mr. Lewisohn's point. Again, Henry James is, this critic thinks, destined to survive by virtue of a batch of short stories. It may be so; but we have only Mr. Lewisohn's opinion for the prediction and that does not make it so. Again: "Many an intense small novelist of today," so he asserts, "has more to communicate concerning man and nature and human life" than Dante has. What dogmatism! The sentence is typical. Perhaps these intense small novelists have more to communicate to Mr. Lewisohn; it does not follow that they have more to communicate to other readers—to Mr. T. S. Eliot for example. But, then, Mr. Lewisohn makes a careful distinction between "the reader of the scientific age"—like himself—and "the mere student."

This somewhat arrogant and opinionated tone of authority comes with an ill grace from one who is the bitter enemy of all authority and who has written a book the central theme of which is a passion for the "liberty of the spirit." Forgetting his intention to ignore the mere document and speak only of what is still "alive," Mr. Lewisohn devotes a large section of his book to the genteel tradition of the polite writers, from Washington Irving to Brander Matthews and (of all people) Woodrow Wilson. This tradition has been so frequently attacked of late that Mr. Lewisohn here merely rehashes old material, handling these unfortunate genteel writers perhaps more roughly but certainly not more cleverly than they have been handled half a dozen times during the past decade.

Animus Against Puritanism

But his bitterest animus is directed against Puritanism. Surely, if we are to write of the Puritans at all, it is our business to try to understand them. Or is the business only of the despised "historically minded critic"? If their writings are "alive" they should be interpreted; if they are "mere documents" then, according to Mr. Lewisohn's rule, they should be ignored. This critic neither interprets them nor ignores them; but uses them as the scapegoat for everything he dislikes. "This business of abusing the Puritans begins to grow stale," Mr. Pepys wrote long ago. Rather stale, too, is Mr. Lewisohn's naïf trust in the technique of psychoanalysis as an instrument of literary interpretation.

When he can forget Cotton Mather and Brander Matthews and lay aside his Freud, Mr. Lewisohn can write eloquently and often beautifully. Again and again one pauses in reading this book to admire the beauty and rightness of individual judgments. But the parts are better than the whole. He has written a stimulating book, a good book, though not so good as one might be led to suppose from the fanfare of praise with which it has been greeted; but also an irritating and arrogant book.

S. C. C.

The Christian Science Monitor
MME. IRINA SKARIATINA
Author of "A World Can End," Whose New Book, "A World Begins," Is Published by Harrison Smith, Inc.

Flivver Philosophy

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Tragedy of Henry Ford, by Jonathan Norton Leonard. New York: Putnam. $3.

IN THIS tragedy, so called, there is a good deal of comedy, for despite the author's assurance that he commenced his biographical study with no thought of making his subject ridiculous he has managed to hit upon and give major emphasis to just those incidents in Mr. Ford's life which most inspire ridicule. There are many such. The Peace Ship gives the biographer an opportunity to display his talent for sneering of which he has taken fullest advantage. The famous Chicago Tribune libel suit affords another chance to display literary scorn for a mere billionaire whose only public service has been to clutter our roads with cheap automobiles and to give uncounted millions of people a knowledge of their country and a pleasure which but for him they might never have attained. Before his advent, certainly they had no such opportunities.

Mr. Leonard is clever as a stylist. He is shrewd, too, in striving to mask a mere volume of expatiation upon individual foibles and weaknesses behind a veil of assumed philosophy. If it were really a tragedy he sought to write, he would have made its hero more of a Pagliacci and less of a Humpty Dumpty. But what he evidently wanted to depict was the clown—knowing that therein lay the greatest amusement for the multitude, and the path to the goodly fellowship of best sellers.

At different times very varying estimates have been put upon the character and intellectual ability of Henry Ford. I do not think it possible that today he could conduct a candidacy for the senatorship so formidable that his opponent would have to spend money in a way to shock even senatorial observers in order to defeat him. Never again is he likely to be even "favorably mentioned" for the Presidency. Even as a paragon of employers his fame is sorely tarnished. If wages—when paid—are high in the Ford works, the prolonged periods when none are paid at all have brought destitution to tens of thousands and depression and gloom to all Detroit. In his promises of defiance to world-wide depression by opening his works, multiplying production and boosting wages he has so often thundered in the index that people are hardly considering whether the latest assurance, now about two months old, is likely to be fulfilled.

None the less Mr. Ford is a remarkable man, great in his simplicity and because of that very simplicity not infrequently the victim of his own generous impulses. Perhaps there may be a tragedy in his failure to attain the highest of his ambitions—ambitions be it noted which are usually for mankind rather than for himself. But if his service to humanity is to be estimated, let us fancy he had never existed. How many millions would have been denied pleasure, and education of a practical sort? How many hundreds of thousands would have been deprived of the employment which his activities opened to them? In face of what he has done, how ignoble seem sneers at his childlike pleasure in gathering examples of early forms of transportation, or preserving for future generations relics of America in the horse-drawn age. If a really significant illustration of the cheap cynicism in which Mr. Leonard has concluded his narrative is desired, consider his sneer at Mr. Ford for acquiring the Wayside Inn, and then building, at his own heavy expense, a new highway to keep the heavy automobile traffic at a distance from it. Only a captious critic could find ground for contempt in this.

Two Kinds of Fun

Louder and Funnier, by P. G. Wodehouse. London: Faber & Faber. 7s. 6d. net.
Mr. Jubenka, by Adrian Alington. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d. net.

THE articles in Mr. P. G. Wodehouse's new book appeared first in magazines. But for them he would no doubt be writing six-act tragedies in blank verse and on classical themes, like any other suppressed humorist. The magazines have saved him, but in turn—to take the matter seriously—they have taken a toll of the vitality of English and American humor, wearing it down until it is in aim and fact nothing more than the "tired business man's" relaxation. The phraseology of this kind of humor is tired and in his opening paragraph Mr. Wodehouse both uses it and mocks it:

"I have borrowed the title of this little volume of meditations from the old story (which, as they say, may be new to some of you present here tonight) of the nervous after-dinner speaker. Like many of his species, he had begun his remarks in a faltering undertone, and he had not been in action long when the usual austere Voice said, 'Louder please.' And in a few moments another Voice went deeper into the matter:

"'Louder please,' it observed, 'and funnier.'"

The Voice was, of course, mistaken. Humor, unlike the plus-four suit, is almost never funnier for being louder. The mistake which the magazine influence makes is that it forces writers to attempt to make all the people laugh all the time. You hear the agitated writer imploring like a photographer—"Keep smiling. Keep smiling. Watch for the dickey bird"—in case you should miss the joke when it comes. The writer's business is to keep the reader's lips expectantly moving, and this is impossible unless every phrase is a new joke—when the writer is using a strange vernacular, like O'Henry's, or a burlesque ceremonial language, as in Mr. Ernest Bramah's Kai Lung stories or a studiously disintegrated one, as in Anna Livia. But how few humorists are content with one new joke instead of a hundred echoes of old ones! There has sprung up a definitely facetious language in which all humor has to be written. In the Wodehouse quotation, for example, "like so many of his species," "'nervous' after-dinner speaker," "faltering undertone"—these are tired-out clichés. They remind one of the elaborate precautions taken by Punch for the release of a joke: one is worn out before one gets there. The best of modern humor, in which Mr. Wodehouse has his place, has lost this polite and cautionary verbiage.

The rich nuggets of Mr. Wodehouse's humor lie in his parentheses. The best essays in "Louder and Funnier" are on butlers, on writing letters to the papers, on the disappearance of authors and An Outline of Shakespeare.

Mr. Alington works a quieter and more sober vein. He holds his fancy, checks his tongue and does not play ducks and drakes with words. No steeples rock. Facetiousness never dessicates his wits. His is the kind of humor which sets traps, watches and makes no comment. The result is a sly, comical amusement, breaking at turns into loud laughter. Mr. Jubenka is a Ruritanian King exiled from his country and staying in an English country village incognito with his companions, a diligent little count and a fuming general. The King suffers from a rather unsatisfactory sentimental interlude, so that the Count, who has been brought up by an Oxford tutor on standard English literature and speaks in literary convention to puzzled villagers, has to bear the brunt of the fun. It is a very pleasant entertainment for those who like their amusement to be sly yet not too bitter.

V. S. P.

On a Devon Farm

Stormbury, by Eden Phillpotts. New York: Macmillan. $2.

STORMBURY FARM in Mr. Phillpotts's story was the scene of uncertainty and dissension. The direction of the farm had been handed down by the late master to his eldest son, Adam, but Adam's mother, Bessie Veryard, still controlled the bank account. Adam was frugal and cautious, his mother was extravagant.

Another complication came from Bessie's contemplated second marriage to an ex-sergeant who had a tidy place of his own and wanted his new wife to share it. Would Bessie go to Sergeant Clay's cottage, or would she stay to hold the reins at Stormbury Farm?

A third complication came from Rose Veryard's runaway marriage with a young farmer of the neighborhood whose only fault was that his father years before had jilted Mrs. Veryard.

Added to these crossed purposes at the farm was the canny match 'tween an aspiring rag-and-bottle 'n and Martha Veryard, cousin he Stormbury family and tentative heiress to the modest estate of an uncle and aunt with whom she lived.

Through all these homespun involutions run two more picturesque threads, one that of Dr. "Johnsey," elderly, threadbare, holding the whole village in his shrewd, kindly heart, and the other, Miss Willie Yaw, an ancient spinster, versed in herbs and charms, who shared with "Johnsey" the privilege of ministering to the village ills. These two, out of their wisdom and good will, furnish a solution for most of the complications and bring the tale to a happy ending.

The story trudges slowly along the humdrum way. If it were not for the pungent collection of rural characters and their sage and caustic talk, the book would fall a little flat. Such characters as Willie Yaw and "Johnsey," Miss Deborah Didham and old Billy Gigg—these are in Eden Phillpotts's best style. His knowledge of rural England is profound and his attitude is one of affection touched with humor; but this time the telling of the tale is more than usually confined to a single tone.

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

On the Receiving End

OXFORDIANS are not attacked with impunity . . . Witness this gentle rebuke from Mr. George Frisbee of San Francisco:

"You take yourself seriously even in your lighter moments and give your readers pause as to your precise classification. At times you appear as rival of Will Rogers or Walter Winchell. We laugh with them; but hardly understanding your line, we compromise by laughing at you. Just to link you.

"Your wise-cracks of 9 April at the expense of Baconians and Oxfordians would have clicked had there been any reason for their utterance. I enjoy jokes, on myself and others, with equal relish, but here you plunge into matters of which you know nothing, and ridicule truth . . .

"I presented your 'Bookman's Holiday' to the attention of a group of Shakespeare lovers and asked for a reason, if any, of your dragging Bacon and De Vere into your otherwise entertaining article. None knew.

"Until you have studied 'Shakespeare Identified,' J. F. Looney; 'The Seventeenth Earl of Oxford,' Ward, and 'Seven Shakespeares,' Slater, please drop the Oxford topic. You will spare yourself the humiliation of some day receiving deservedly this bit, from Apelles: 'Ne sutor ultra crepidam.'

"This is sent with a smile."

* * *

We are grateful for Mr. Frisbee's last line.

It is quite true that we have not gone deeply into the Oxford topic . . . Neither have we gone deeply into astrology or palmistry . . . But we don't feel that the subject was dragged into our discussion of the Irish character . . . It seemed, and still seems, to us appropriate . . . If several Shakespeare lovers in California couldn't see the appropriateness, we're sorry . . . But not surprised . . . Not after the admission that these students laugh with Messrs. Rogers and Winchell.

We hesitated a little about printing Mr. Frisbee's letter, because it struck us as so flattering . . . "Hardly understanding" our "line," he laughs at us . . . How many of our predecessors have been laughed at for the same reason! . . . But we are generous . . . We are willing to give Mr. Frisbee time to study the Bookman topic . . . Some day, no doubt, he will be in a position to appreciate us.

This is written with a grin.

* * *

It isn't everybody, you see, who brings sympathetic understanding to his reading, or his playgoing . . . We do not propose that an examination should be required before people are allowed to read beyond the sports pages of a newspaper; because their failure to understand will interfere with nobody else's enjoyment . . . But we should like to see certain tests made condfitions precedent to permission to attend plays other than farces or "musicals" . . . The Abbey Players from Dublin have just been in Boston . . . At a performance of Murray's "Autumn Fire," there was repeated an experience remembered from the time when Ervine's "John Ferguson" was new—loud titters greeted some of the most tragic moments . . . How explain such incidents? . . . Probably they are due to lack of imagination . . . The titterers are not prepared to receive the playwright's message.

* * *

The new publishing house of Long and Smith evidently understands this difficulty in approaching the public . . . It starts right in with the Success group . . . It proffers to the ambitious youth of America a volume entitled "Making the Most of Your Life," by John J. B. Morgan and Ewing T. Webb, which tells inspirational anecdotes of the Great . . . No not "and the near-Great" . . . Only the rich . . . See this, from the jacket: "Does life thrill you? What a game it is! . . . To win in the game you must be enthusiastic. You may choose between enjoying the game of life or enduring life as a drudge. Which will it be?"

Once upon a time there was a publishing house called Cape & Smith . . . Vale.

A Romanoff Recalls

Once a Grand Duke, by the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.50.

GRANDSON of Tsar Nicholas I and brother-in-law of the late Tsar Nicholas II, the former Grand Duke Alexander is one of the members of the Romanoff family who escaped the avenging storm of the Revolution. To readers who find glamour in the departed Russian Empire his book, which is written in the style of a rather loose autobiography, will afford many piquant and interesting descriptions of the vanished life of the Russian court.

Historic scenes of which the author was professedly an eyewitness—the passing of Tsar Alexander II, victim of a terrorist bomb, the coronations of the Tsars Alexander III and Nicholas II, with their semi-Asiatic, semi-medieval pomp and ceremony, a dinner with Nicholas II after his abdication—find a place in the autobiography. One can learn from this book the size of the late Tsar's income and how it was spent (according to Grand Duke Alexander the late Tsar was simpler in his style of living and more cramped for funds than many American men of wealth). There are comments, often of a pungent character, on the characters and habits of his numerous relatives who bore the grand-ducal title and of other public personages.

Grand Duke Alexander began his public service as a naval cadet and traveled widely. He left Russia in disgust after the 1905 Revolution, when he learned that the sailors on the warship of which he had been appointed commander wanted to arrest him. Grand Dukes were not popular among the mutinous sailors in 1905. He returned to Russia to command the national air forces in the World War and escaped the fate of the Tsar and of many other members of the imperial family because he was imprisoned in his own luxurious estate of Ay Todor, in the Crimea, during the first months of the Bolshevist Revolution. The arrival of the German army which occupied South Russia in the early months of 1918 brought about his release.

Although the Grand Duke professes a vague liberalism and humanitarianism and asserts that "were I to begin life anew I would commence by surrendering my imperial title and would preach the necessity of a spiritual revolution," he nowhere reveals any profound understanding of the forces which brought about the downfall of the Romanoffs; indeed, many of his political judgments are quaintly shortsighted and in some cases definitely opposed to the weight of available documentary evidence.

He affirms, for instance, in connection with the March Revolution, that "shortage of bread was to be used by the Duma as a pretext for revolt." As a matter of fact, the conservative Duma had no desire whatever for the overthrow of Tsarism by popular revolt and only attempted to place itself at the head of the revolutionary movement when it was clear that the Government could not restore order. His suggestion that Nicholas II abdicated in a moment of weakness and that "a 20-hour battle in the suburbs of St. Petersburg would have restored order" are, to say the least, highly disputable.

There is no evidence whatever for the Grand Duke's statement that "the leaders of the Ukrainian separatist movement were quickly summoned to German headquarters and promised the status of a free state should they succeed in paralyzing the rear of the Russian armies," while his assertion that only "a small coterie of fanatics" demanded the right to use the Ukrainian language is eloquently repudiated both by the strength of the Ukrainian separatist movement during the Russian civil war and by the fact that the Soviet régime, when its power was established in Ukrainia, found it expedient to establish Ukrainian as the state language there. These and other excerpts from the book merely show how little the members of the Romanoff house understood the country over which they were ruling.

W. H. C.

War and Mr. Wassermann

Doctor Kerkhoven, by Jacob Wassermann. New York: Liveright. $3.

MR. WASSERMANN always plans his novels on a grand scale. He deals with characters that, though they are in a sense symbolic, appear beyond the range of ordinary men in the vigor of their thinking and the intensity of their emotions. At the same time he makes his characters stand, in their symbolic quality, for significant aspects of humanity's vast experience. He does not stint himself in the creation of character, but pours out in prolific abundance numbers of lesser men and women to people the world of his protagonists.

In his latest novel, "Doctor Kerkhoven," Mr. Wassermann has dealt with the state of thought and feeling in Germany before the war and that which followed after. It is an allegory of what the world has endured in the last 20 years. High and low, old and young, wise and foolish, receive their appointed parts in this drama of chaos.

Through more than 600 closely printed pages Mr. Wassermann follows the evolution of Joseph Kerkhoven from a bashful, inarticulate young doctor with a humble practice but some evidences of unusual understanding to a celebrity, successful, sought after, though not accepted by the conservative members of his profession because he dealt with what seemed to them intangible.

Kerkhoven bore the marks of an unfortunate bringing up. He lacked self-confidence and the power of self-expression until he was brought into relation with the distinguished scholar, explorer and aristocrat, Johan Erlen. Erlen taught Kerkhoven confidence in his own powers. To this experience was added the setting free of his emotional forces by the love that sprang up between Kerkhoven and the proud, tender, unselfconscious Marie Bergmann. With these enlargements came his multitudinous experiences in war hospitals, so that Kerkhoven midway in the tale is at a peak of courageous, successful, altruistic achievement.

Then like a Greek tragedy the story turns toward the catastrophe. Kerkhoven is thrown in with Etzel Andergast, who represents modern German youth, bewildered, ardent, but hard-bitten and disillusioned. The introduction of Andergast brings in a great circle of characters connected with him, and provides a medium for Mr. Wassermann's carefully detailed study of modern youth. Andergast, adoring "The Master," as he calls Kerkhoven in gratitude for help received in clearing away his doubts and fears, still deals his benefactor the final blow amid the accumulating harassments of professional and private life; for Marie, so essential a part of Kerkhoven's fabric of existence, succumbs to the charm of the younger man. Shattered, Kerkhoven bids Andergast depart, and depart he does to the quiet Swiss abode of his mother, where in contrition and in his mother's faith he finds peace.

There is a profundity and a burning seriousness about Wassermann's writing that compels attention. Many readers find Mr. Wassermann too lengthy, too monotonous, in spite of his wide variety of characters and incidents; but in this mass of writing there are passages that will be remembered when a hundred more beautifully written and engrossing novels are with last year's leaves.

A Boy Grows Up in France

The French Boy, by Paul Vaillant-Couturier. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.50.

THE French boy is not quite like other boys. He is brought up rather more seriously. He is not encouraged to play at rough games. He is kept hard at his lessons and he is taken great care of by his masters and his parents.

That is to say, the French middle-class boy. "At the lycée there were no children of workingmen. Children of the people were to be avoided. That was the accepted point of view and no one thought of contesting it. Between Paul and the boys of the street there could be no possible contact." We are told that the military discipline of the First Empire still prevailed in the lycée, which in that respect did not differ from the other lycées of France. "The drummer represented the living symbol of Napoleonic tradition. Military too, the uniforms of the boarders—blue suits with gilt buttons and gold-braided caps—with their hair cut just alike, and their clumsy soldier boots."

But Paul was an externe. He merely attended classes from 8 to 10:30 in the morning and from 2 to 4:30 in the afternoon. There was great discussion over the choice of a sack for his books, for he had to carry home his books every night. Paul would have liked a sack which hung over one shoulder, but his mother objected that he would grow one-sided, and it was decided that he must have a military sack strapped on the back which would make him stand straight. So the sack was filled with a reader and a pictorial history book which told about kings and great captains, and a geography book with maps in which France and its possessions were highly colored, and copybooks for spelling and arithmetic and composition and penmanship and dictations. Paul wore curls which fell artistically over the lace collar of his blue velvet suit—in contrast with the military hair-cut of his fellows.

When school was over the lessons had to be prepared for the next day. This meant eight or nine hours of study. Under the lamp that hung over the dining-room table Paul and Papa worked at the various tasks. Thursdays and Sundays there were no classes, but plenty of home-work. "Even Papa shook his head, and grumbled that a schoolboy was no better off than a convict sentenced to hard labor." Outside school hours Paul saw no one but his family. He was called for and taken home. It would have been nice to meet his classmates and play with them on holidays, but that was forbidden; Papa or a servant was there to see him home and there he must remain.

Sometimes, it is true, Papa, when his tasks were finished on Thursdays, took him for a walk and showed him the Louvre. In the summer he was taken to the country, and only in summer did Paul have the feeling that he really lived. How he dreaded the departure from the country to Paris! He hid himself in cupboards or under the bed, in the hope that his parents would go away without him. But they dislodged him and vacation was over. Occasionally, however, they would have a stroll in town—a stroll which, as they regarded all the monuments, was a veritable coudse of history.

This is only one small section of the life of a French boy. Those who would read more about it—its carefully regulated joys and sorrows—cannot do better than purchase this book by M. Vaillant-Couturier. He has played a part in French politics. Although belonging to the middle classes, his sympathies inclined him to the side of the people with whose children as a boy he was forbidden to consort. It is a perfectly understandable human feeling which drove him into the arms of the Communists. But he was a Communist of culture—an artist and a writer—and he was induced to tell in the third person the story of what it means to be born in France and to grow up a Frenchman.

The subtle differences between the upbringing of the British or American boy and the French boy are well shown. Not all French boys are thus brought up, but the picture is true of an epoch and of a class. It will be particularly appreciated that literature was more important than sports, and that a deep sense of France and its history was early inculcated in the French boy. The author's wife, Mme. Ida Treat, an American paleontologist and journalist, has admirably translated the book, which the author himself has copiously illustrated.

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THE HOME FORUM

"A City Set Upon a Hill"

A PRESENT-DAY satirist's warning of the dismalities that he believes may be expected in the civilization of the future need not dismay the idealists who cherish their bright dreams of Utopia. Not even a mass attack by the pseudo-scientists, pseudo-hygienists, and pseudo-economists of several continents could break the continuity of a great thought, which has been harbored in the minds of men ever since they began to be poets and lovers of something more than their immediate world.

Plato, dreaming in old Greece, was perhaps the first to give tangibility to the thought; and he described the city of his anticipations, the celestial city, as clearly to his fellows as though it were actually before his eyes. It was easy for Plato to envision it, because he was a thinker with such a conviction about the "grand, harmonious, universal orchestral movement," as Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch has phrased it, that, if he could have listened to the disillusioned modernist's views of what is going to happen, he would doubtless have made some such jovial rejoinder as:

> Modern this and modern that have exploded this idea and that idea, you say? True, true, young man. Orpheus and Odysseus and Dante did not descend into the shades, really. There are no such places as Utopia or the Slough of Despond or the Delectable Mountains or Laputa or the Woods of Westermain or Hy Brazil—really. And the cow never jumped over the moon, really!—But it might try!

Then, becoming serious, he would probably repeat one of the two most important truths in the world: that the universe is not a chaos, but a harmony that is ever deepening, and resembling more and more the grand music of an orchestra.

No generation since Plato's time has been without its visionaries, building on the basis of harmony a place that embodies the perfection they seek after, the ideal state of human existence. Human imagination being somewhat limited (else it would not be human) all visions tend to conform to type. Thus John Bunyan describes how, in the travels of the hero of "The Holy War," as he walked through many regions and countries, "it was my chance to happen into that famous continent of Universe; a very large and spacious country it is. It lieth between the two poles, and just amidst the four points of the heavens. It is a place well-watered, and richly adorned with hills and valleys, bravely situate; and for the most part very fruitful, also well peopled, and a very sweet air."

Tennyson's "Bounteous Isle" bordered on the extravagant:

> "And we came to the Bounteous Isle, where the heavens lean low on the land,
> And ever at dawn from the cloud glittered o'er us a sunbright hand,
> Then it opened and dropt at the side of each man, as he rose from his rest,
> Bread enough for his need till the laborless day dipt under the West;
> And we wandered about it and through it. O never was time so good! . . ."

No wonder that, as the voyagers chanted the songs of the Bards and the glories of fairy kings, "at length we began to be weary, to sigh, and to stretch and yawn"!

Extravagant or reasonable, as may be, the poets and dreamers have never grown weary of being prophetic about a time that is sure to be happier: "Nature," as Sir Philip Sidney wrote, "never set forth the earth in so rich tapestry as divers poets have done, neither with so pleasant rivers, fruitful trees, sweet-smelling flowers, nor whatsoever else may make this too-much-loved earth more lovely. Her world is brazen, the poets only deliver a golden."

Even in our generation, which is often abused as one whose sentiment inclines rather to the very antithesis of New Jerusalem-building, there is obviously plenty of conviction left among us; for no fewer than six works of fiction issued in recent seasons have the ideal state of the future as their theme. True, in one or two instances we detect a slight impatience with, and a slight reaction from, the old imaginary countries of the mind in which the authors consider everything to be too cut and dried, too good to be plausible. Nevertheless, they cannot help admitting that these ideal states are bound to lead to betterness. Otherwise they would hardly be idealistic. The happiest thought in all the contemporary additions to Utopian literature is that of Principal L. P. Jacks of Oxford University, whose ideal is a Utopia in which all the work done will be "a kind of beautiful play, and all the play a kind of beautiful work." Professor Jacks, indeed, would have none of us claim the right to circumscribe the potentialities of men and women as they draw nearer to what Sir J. Arthur Thomson, the eminent naturalist, has called "the city Beautiful, in which joy inhabits, and righteousness has a chance of increase." The city Beautiful; "that bright land" of George Eliot's poem—

> "which swims
> In western glory, isles, and streams, and bays,
> Where hidden pleasures float in golden haze."

Sir Thomas More, John Bunyan, and the Bellamy-Morris-Wells type of thinker are alike in believing it to be a not unattainable prospect. And does not the whole history of art, from its earliest beginnings, provide a record of the yearning of mankind for a splendid future, "if men were only wise."

The Utopians in our midst, then, can remain easy in their hearts if, here and there, a prophet seeks to confound them with his tale of a glum future. What does it matter if his vision is nightmarish? After all, it only reminds us of our formative period, and what distorted ideas one may get then of unknown countries! In a charming essay on "Far Countries," Leigh Hunt described how, while wondering on Hampstead Heath, he encountered a set of boys to whom the spot was so perfectly "Cisalpine" that they ran up to him with looks of hushing eagerness and asked "whether on the other side of that hill there were not robbers"; to which one added: "And some say serpents."

"They had all got bows and arrows," related Hunt, "and were evidently hovering about the place, betwixt daring and apprehension, as on the borders of some wild region. We smiled to think which it was that humbanded their suburb-wonders to more advantage, they or we; for while they peopled the place with robbers and serpents, we were peopling it with sylvans and fairies."

How easy it was for those youngsters in Leigh Hunt's day to transport themselves into a romantic world "beyond the bounds of their own dwelling," splendid or nightmarish as it may be; how easy it should be for us to accept the anti-Utopians for what they are worth. Of course, they will continue to have a negative influence on some folk, for whom the word "Utopia" itself will remain a term to be treated contemptously. They think of Shelley's poem: this "sighing for what is not," they declare, is just futility. When any novel proposal is made which these people cannot immediately grasp, they dismiss it in their bewilderment as impossibilism, Utopianism. And their attitude has often proved such a clog on progress that John Ruskin, in "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," was moved to denounce the use of the word in any circumstance.

"Utopianism," he thundered: "that is another of Satan's pet words. Whenever you hear a man dissuading you from attempting to do well, on the ground that perfection is 'Utopian,' beware of that man. Cast the word out of your dictionary altogether."

But since Ruskin's time the word has gone deep into men's minds as well as remained in their vocabulary. And it is doubtful if a new one will ever be sought for, although it was not until Sir Thomas More came that the name he gave to the fictitious island of his four hundred years' old romance began to be applied to the ideal state. William Morris was merely using its English equivalent when he published his news from "Nowhere," and Samuel Butler's "Erewhon" is simply "Nowhere" spelt backward.

Professor Santayana has defined Utopianism, this vision of "a city set upon a hill," as a consistent moral attitude to human life in all its phases. We can think of no better rendering of its meaning than that. So understood it represents more than the dreamer's vision—much more; it envisions the goal of a powerful and passionate force in the poet and the orator. "It is the voice of his love, of his hope, idealizing and challenging the world."

THOMAS MOULT.

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Scally Finds a Home

For some months we had been considering the question of buying a dog, and a good deal of our spare time—or perhaps I should say of my spare time, for a woman's time is naturally all her own—had been pleasantly occupied in discussing the matter. . . . My wife vacillated between a bloodhound, because bloodhounds are so aristocratic in appearance, and a Pekinese, because they are *dernier cri*. We like to be *dernier cri* even in Much Moreham. Her younger sister, Eileen, who spends a good deal of time with us, having no parents of her own, suggested an Old English sheep dog, explaining that it would be company for my wife when I was away from home. I coldly recommended a mastiff.

Our son John, aged three, on being consulted, expressed a preference for twelve tigers in a box, and was not again invited to participate in the debate. . . .

We were passing a small sheet of water which guards the thirteenth green on the golf course. It is a stagnant and unclean pool, but we make rather a fuss of it. We call it the pond. . . . A young moon was struggling up over the trees, dismally illuminating the scene. On the slimy shores of the pond we beheld a small moving object. . . .

"What is it, dear?" repeated Stella fearfully.

"Your dog!" I replied. . . .

We spent three days deciding on a name for him. Stella suggested Tiny, on account of his size. I pointed out that time might stultify this selection of a title.

"I don't think so," said Eileen, supporting her sister. "That kind of dog does not grow very big."

"What kind of dog is he?" I inquired swiftly.

Eileen said no more. There are problems that even girls of twenty cannot solve.

A warm bath had revealed to us the fact that the puppy was of a dingy yellow hue. I suggested that we should call him Mustard. Our son John, on being consulted—against my advice—by his mother, addressed the animal as Pussy. Stella continued to favor Tiny. Finally Eileen, who was at the romantic age, produced a copy of Tennyson and suggested Excalibur, alleging in support of her preposterous proposition that

> "It rose from out the bosom of the lake."

"The darling rose from out the bosom of the lake, too, just like the sword Excalibur," she said. "So I think it would make a lovely name for him."

"The little brute waded out of a muddy pond towing a brick," I replied. "I see no parallel. He was not the product of the pond. Some one must have thrown him in, and he came out."

"That is just what some one must have done with the sword," retorted Eileen. "So we'll call you Excalibur, won't we, darling little Scally?"

She embraced the puppy, warmly and the unsuspecting animal replied by frantically licking her face.

However, the name stuck, with variations. When the puppy was big enough he was presented with a collar, engraved with the name Excalibur, together with my name and address. Among ourselves we usually addressed him as Scally. The children in the village called him the Scalawag.

His time during his first year in our household was fully occupied in growing up. . . . He grew at the rate of about an inch a week for the best part of a year. When he had finished, he looked like nothing on earth. At one time we cherished a brief but illusory hope that he was going to turn into some sort of an imitation of a St. Bernard; but the symptoms rapidly passed off, and his final and permanent aspect was that of a rather badly stuffed lion.—From "Scally," by IAN HAY.

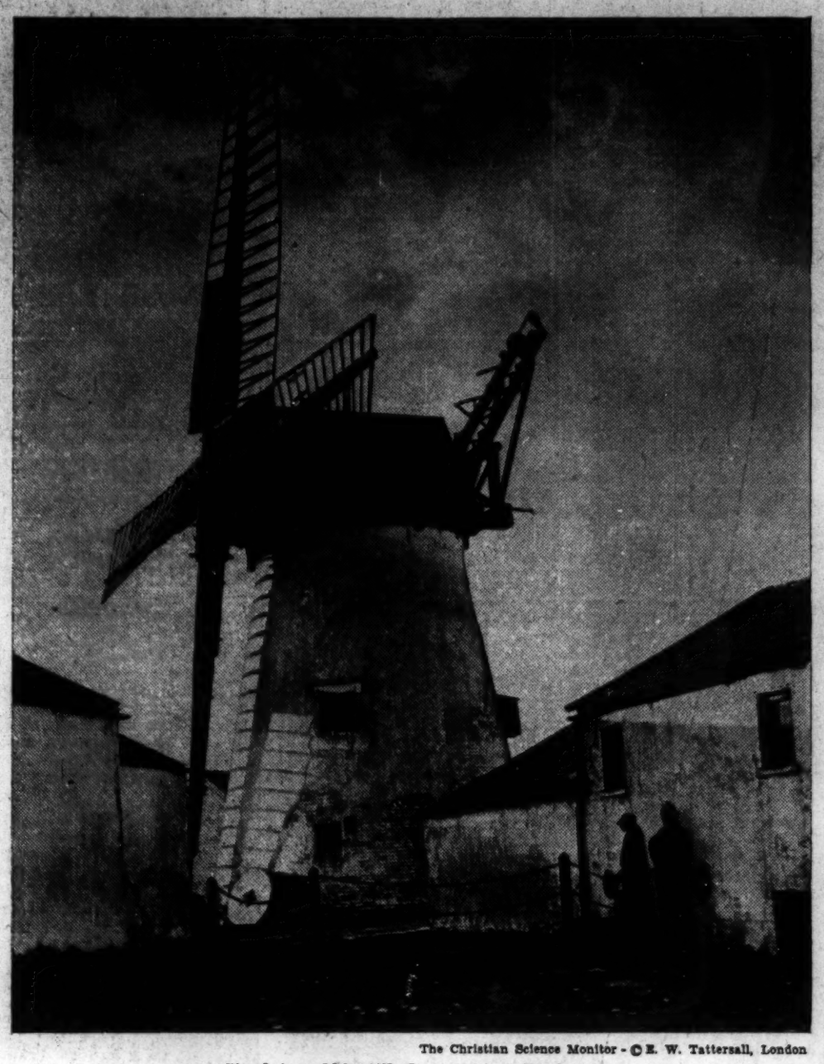
Hopi Pottery

"Why do you always spend so much time on the big bowls, Grandmother?" the girl asked, after watching a careful grinding and mixing of clay into which went fragments of pottery centuries old, garnered from the deserted pueblos on the desert below. Po-la-ma-na let no detail of work pass unnoticed. She had determined to become the best potter on the mesa.

"Because, my child, if we spend all our time on these cheap foolish things tourists buy, and forget the making of the pottery for which our people have been famous these many generations, soon there will be no woman that knows how the valuable old things should be made. I want you to carry on the making of these Hopi bowls.

"When I am gone away, unless you learn, there will be no one in the village who really cares. My mother, Nampeyo, took great pride in their making. She sought out the old pieces of pottery and studied the clay and looked long at the designs painted on them. Once when a very wise white man dug deep into an old dwelling-place of our forefathers, she lingered near and asked to see the bits of pots his men brought out. A few times whole vessels many hundreds of years old were placed in her hands to look at, and from these she revived the old way of shaping and painting our pottery.

"She sometimes spent many suns on one bowl, and it was not unusual for her to keep a beautiful bowl twice around the moons while she waited for a visitor to see it who would know it was a thing beyond price. Her pottery brought much money. She knew the secrets of the paint used on those old pots. Hundreds of years the sun shone on them, hundreds of years the storms and sand beat against them; but the lines remained as clear and true as when they were placed there by fingers forgotten before the white men first came."—From "Hopi Girl," by DANE MARGARET SMITH.



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Singleton Old Mill, Lancashire, England

"Now when the morning ripens and unfolds
Like beds of flowers the glories of the plain,
His heart leaps up at every steeple vane
And barn and kiln and windmill on the wolds . . ."

SO WRITES Edmund Blunden in his poem, "Shepherd." It must surely be a poor kind of heart that fails to leap at the sight of a windmill, that clean, strong landmark which, built originally for the use of man, has lived on for the sake of the landscape.

It has been said that he who sets out to see the England of the windmills will come nearer than any other to understanding her character, for wherever the wind blows he may find a mill.

It is not easy to say when the first windmill set its giant sweeps swinging against an English sky; but mention of one is made in the last decade of the twelfth century, when a certain Dean Herbert incurred the wrath of the Abbot Samson by daring "in a too thrifty manner" to erect a windmill for himself on his glebe lands at Haberdon. So incensed was the Abbot when he heard of it that he could neither speak nor eat, and on the morrow he sent for his carpenters to demolish the structure and lay up the wood in safekeeping. Old Dean Herbert pleaded for his mill, urging that, on his own holding, where no man could deny him the benefit of the wind, he had a right to grind his own corn, and could not be said to be injuring the custom of the Abbey mill. The Abbot replied that he would not eat bread till the fabric was torn in pieces. "Away! Away!" cried he. "Before thou gettest home again thou shalt hear what has become of thy mill." The old Dean then went his way in haste; tore the mill down by his own carpenters; and, when the Abbot's servants arrived, nothing did they find.

Such catastrophes, however, were happily few, and the ancient mill at Outwood in Surrey, which was built in the year 1665, is still working.

In 1445 mention is made of a miller-owner, John de Daundelyon, who gave Margate Church its ring of bells, and about whom a verse is still extant:

> "John de Daundelyon, with his great Dog,
> Brought over this bell on a mill cog."

It is not quite clear why John's dog is mentioned, but the fact that the bell—one of the largest in the chime—was lashed to the cog for the purpose of transit, is a reminder of the enormous size and strength of the old wooden wheels, some of which measured fifteen feet across.

Singleton Old Mill—a well-known Lancashire landmark—stands in the full beauty of its strength and symmetry in the Fylde, a wild and rugged district. Against its side leans one of the mighty stones, showing in its method of grooving a remarkable resemblance to the hand mills of a thousand years ago. The great sweeps, throwing a fine revolving shadow on the white of the tower, seem to make of the structure a breathing thing, full of vivacity, tending the buildings that lie about its foot, and speaking of that romance which finds its fullest outlet in the freedom of a distant past.

The Poet

What am I doing?
Please do not ask it.
(I who count words
Like eggs in a basket.)

Where went the morning?
I worked at a puzzle.
These pencils need chaining;
This pen needs a muzzle!

I mete words as closely
As cobblers fit leather
To see if they lie smooth
Or match well together.

HELEN MARING.

Das Reinigen der Gedankenwohnung

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE alljährliche Wiederkehr des Frühlings bringt erneutes Hoffen und Erwarten. Mit bewundernder Freude begrüßen wir das Sprießen der gold- und purpurfarbenen Krokusse, den fröhlichen Gesang der Vögel und das gegen den weichen Aprilhimmel sich abhebende entzückende Bild knospender Bäume. Die immer neue Lieblichkeit der sich entfaltenden Knospen und der Farbenhauch auf den Bergen scheinen von Hoffnung und Ermutigung zu flüstern. Mit erneuter Dankbarkeit gedenken die müden und verzagten Ruhelosen der ewigen Verheißung Jesajas, daß der Christus „ihnen Schmuck für Asche und Freudenöl für Traurigkeit und schöne Kleider für einen betrübten Geist" geben werde.

In der Frühlingszeit veranlaßt uns die überall bemerkbare Tätigkeit im Freien, unsere Aufmerksamkeit unseren Wohnungen zuzuwenden und die angehäufte Unordnung zu beseitigen. Dies hat manchmal ein großes Umräumen zur Folge, und die linden, reinen Lüfte wehen durch das Haus, während wir es für die kommende Sommerzeit einrichten. Welche Freude es bereitet, unsere Umgebung erfrischt und erneut zu sehen, wenn durch die sauberen Fensterscheiben der strahlende Frühlingssonnenschein hereinströmt! Und wie angebracht es dann ist, daran zu denken, daß wir auch unsere Gedankenwohnung reinigen müssen!

Wenn wir den Scheinwerfer der Wahrheit in unser Denken hineinleuchten lassen, finden wir wohl viele falsche Annahmen und Denkgewohnheiten angehäuft. Wir müssen vielleicht unser Denken von angehäuften materiellen Annahmen wie Selbstbedauern, Selbstverdammung oder Selbstüberhebung, Groll, Neid oder Glauben an Mangel und Begrenzung befreien. In einem unbeachteten Gedankenwinkel hält sich vielleicht ein altes Vorurteil oder die Abgeneigtheit versteckt, unser eigenwilliges Handeln aufzugeben. Oder wir hegen einen alten Groll gegen gewisse Leute oder gewisse Zustände. Ein Schriftsteller unserer Tage beginnt ein Gebet mit den Worten: „Entferne lauernden Groll aus jedem Herzen". Wie notwendig doch solches Reinigen für unser geistiges Wohlergehen ist!

Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 343): „Säubern wir die Gedankengärten durch Ausjäten des schädlichen Unkrauts der Leidenschaft, der Bosheit, des Neides und des Zankes? Räumen wir die kalten, harten Steine der Selbstsucht aus dem Wege, decken wir die Geheimnisse der Sünde auf und versehen wir die verborgenen Edelsteine der Liebe mit neuem Glanz, damit ihre reine Vollkommenheit erscheine?" Hier kommt klar die Art des Reinigens der Gedankenwohnung zum Ausdruck, das so notwendig ist, um Gesundheit, Eintracht und Heiligkeit zu erlangen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart die wissenschaftliche Tatsache, daß der Mensch als Gottes Ebenbild jetzt vollkommen ist. Nun könnte man fragen: Wenn das die Wahrheit über den Menschen ist, warum ist dann überhaupt eine Unvollkommenheit zu überwinden? In ihren Schriften erklärt Mrs. Eddy klar und folgerichtig den scheinbaren Widerstreit im menschlichen Denken zwischen dem Materiellen und dem Geistigen. Gott ist das göttliche Gemüt. Um dieses Gemüt widerzuspiegeln, müssen wir von allem, was Gott, dem Guten, unähnlich ist, gereinigt und geläutert werden. In dem Maße, wie wir die wahre Auffassung vom Menschen als Gottes Widerspiegelung gewinnen und unser geistiges Selbst als wesenseins mit diesem wirklichen Menschen erklären, überwinden wir das falsche Denken, das nicht zum Menschen Gottes gehört, leichter.

„Räumen wir die kalten, harten Steine der Selbstsucht aus dem Wege"? Man kann sich solcher Selbstsucht ganz und gar unbewußt sein, bis man durch die Christliche Wissenschaft erweckt eine höhere Auffassung vom Selbst sucht. Selbstsucht nimmt viele und mancherlei Formen an. Selbstgerechtigkeit oder Selbstrechtfertigung können uns hindern, die Irrtümer zu sehen, die zerstört werden müssen; aber die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft befähigen uns, Irrtümer aufzudecken und zu zerstören. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 242) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Laßt uns in geduldigem Gehorsam gegen einen geduldigen Gott daran arbeiten, daß wir mit dem universalen Lösungsmittel der Liebe das harte Gestein des Irrtums—Eigenwillen, Selbstgerechtigkeit und Eigenliebe—auflösen, welches gegen die Geistigkeit ankämpft und das Gesetz der Sünde und des Todes ist".

Befolgen wir die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft, so lernen wir den „geduldigen Gehorsam", der bei dieser Läuterung des Denkens und Wollens, diesem Reinigen der Gedankenwohnung, nötig ist. Der Psalmist betete: „Verzeihe mir die verborgenen Fehle". Das demütige Verlangen, von allem, was Gott unähnlich ist, gereinigt zu werden, und das ernste Bemühen, alles falsche Denken zu überwinden, wird uns größere Gesundheit und Freudigkeit bringen. Wir brauchen nicht zu warten, bis jeder sterbliche Fehler zerstört ist, um die Früchte rechtschaffenen Bemühens zu genießen, sondern durch täglichen Fortschritt werden wir mehr Freiheit und Herrschaft genießen. Wir müssen mit uns und anderen Geduld haben und uns freudig mit der Aufgabe befassen, alles dem Guten Unähnliche zu überwinden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Elfin-Bride

What will you have from Teviot Side
As a gift from your lover, my bonnie, fay bride?
"A silver robe from the Daisy-ride."

What will you have from Ettrick dale,
My bonnie-bel bride, so faerie frail?
"A harp that is strung with the birches' veil."

What will you have from Yarrow's dene,
My ferlie-bride, as proud as a queen?
"For my sleek black hair the broom's gold skein."

What will you have from Tweed's flower-brae,
My elfin-bride, who will rest but a day?
"For my throat a rope of its crystal spray."

And what shall I bring you from Edina toon,
Bride of my heart and bride of my June?
"Buckles from Arthur's Seat for my shoon."

—DOROTHY UNA RATCLIFFE, in "Singing Rivers."

Mental Housecleaning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN EACH recurring year the dawning of spring brings a renewed sense of hope and expectancy. One welcomes with wondering pleasure the unfolding of gold and purple crocus, the joyous bird songs, and the delicate tracery of budding trees against the soft April sky. The ever changing loveliness of bursting leaf buds, the flush of color on the hillsides, all seem to whisper of hope and encouragement. With a quickened sense of gratitude the troubled one, weary and discouraged, may be reminded of the eternal promise, voiced by Isaiah, that the Christ should "give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

At this season the signs of activity out of doors generally impel us to turn our attention to our homes, and to begin clearing away the litter which has accumulated. There is sometimes a great overturning, and the sweet clean winds blow through the house as we set it in order for the warm days to come. What a joy it is to see our surroundings refreshed and renewed as the bright spring sunshine comes flooding through the clean window panes! And what a good time this is to remember also our need of mental housecleaning!

When we allow the searchlight of Truth to penetrate our thinking, we may find many cluttering false beliefs and wrong mental attitudes. We may need to rid our thought of accumulated material beliefs, such as self-pity, self-condemnation, or self-importance, resentment, envy, or beliefs of lack and limitation. There may be an old prejudice lurking in an unsuspected corner of thought, or perhaps an unwillingness to give up one's own way of doing things. Or there may be an old grudge against certain people or certain conditions. A modern writer begins a prayer with the words, "Purge out of every heart the lurking grudge." How necessary to our spiritual well-being is such purging!

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 343) Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Are we clearing the gardens of thought by uprooting the noxious weeds of passion, malice, envy, and strife? Are we picking away the cold, hard pebbles of selfishness, uncovering the secrets of sin and burnishing anew the hidden gems of Love, that their pure perfection shall appear?" This clearly expresses the nature of the mental housecleaning which is so necessary to one's attainment of health, harmony, and holiness.

Christian Science reveals the scientific fact that man, as God's image, is perfect now. Then the question might be asked, If such is the truth about man, why is there any imperfection to be overcome? In her writings Mrs. Eddy clearly and logically explains the seeming conflict in human thought between the material and the spiritual. God is divine Mind. In order to reflect this Mind, we must be cleansed and purified of all that is unlike God, good. As we gain the true sense of man as God's reflection and identify our spiritual selfhood with this real man, we shall more readily overcome the wrong habits of thought which do not belong to God's man.

"Are we picking away the cold, hard pebbles of selfishness"? One may be quite unaware of such selfishness until he is awakened through Christian Science to seek a higher sense of selfhood. Selfishness assumes many and varied forms. Self-righteousness or self-justification may prevent us from seeing the errors that must be destroyed, but the teachings of Christian Science enable us to detect errors and to destroy them. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 242) Mrs. Eddy writes, "In patient obedience to a patient God, let us labor to dissolve with the universal solvent of Love the adamant of error,—self-will, self-justification, and self-love,—which wars against spirituality and is the law of sin and death."

Through obedience to the teachings of Christian Science we learn the "patient obedience" that is necessary in this purification of thought and desire, this mental housecleaning. The Psalmist prayed, "Cleanse thou me from secret faults." The humble desire to be cleansed of all that is unlike God, combined with an earnest mental effort to overcome wrong thinking of every kind, will bring us added health and happiness. We do not have to wait until every mortal fault is destroyed before enjoying the fruits of righteous endeavor, but day by day, as we progress, we shall enjoy a greater sense of freedom and dominion. We need to be patient with ourselves and others, engaging joyfully in the task of overcoming all that is unlike good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Lake and Laburnum

No, madam, leave the lamp, and tell
your cook
to serve laburnum-food, by which
I mean
ambrosia with the soft and golden
look
of those long blooms in which the
dawn has been
entangled, when she sleepily mistook
their aureate ladder for the rungs
between
midnight and dayspring, and, departing, shook
Danaan showers for ransom on the
green.
The lake grows darker. On the shores
of France
they are stringing out the Madonna's necklaces
though dimmer than our own
laburnum-spray.
Rudel that was a jongleur in Provençe
sang his laburnum-songs a night
like this
(Can you not hear?) of such another May.

—HUMBERT WOLFE, in "Snow."

The Blue Pool

Hidden amid sandhills, encompassed by a wilderness of heather, lies Dorset's fairy pool. On one hand, the green Purbeck Hills stretch away into the distance, where Creech Barrow humps itself against the sky; on the other spreads the moor, traversed a mile away by a busy highway. Here motors, in an almost ceaseless stream, hurry past, their occupants unaware of the beauty lying so near; for only those who know the path find the Blue Pool.

No sound of humming engine nor screech of brake reaches the shining lake, which nestles like a brilliant jewel in its setting of blue-green fir trees and creamy colorless sand. Its waters are so deep that legend says they are bottomless, and such a vivid hue as to be startling in their intensity. Borrowing nothing from the sky save the glint of sunlight on a cloudless day, losing none of its wealth of color in sunless weather, the pool spreads its blue depth, opaque and turquoise, at the foot of the sandhills, which rise cliff-like around it.

The cleve is clothed at one side with young pine and silver birch trees, and halfway up the rise a narrow ribbon of path winds its way under their branches; but the opposite cliff drops down to the water, a sheer precipice, with a sparse clump of heather clinging stubbornly here and there to its inhospitable surface. At one place only is it possible to reach the water's edge, where a miniature beach slopes gradually downwards, until, a few yards from the shore, the chalky shelf ends abruptly, and the water drops to unplumbed depths. Sometimes a breeze sends a ripple across the blue surface of the pool, and the faint lapping sound of wind-ruffled water murmurs through the silence. A skylark thrills the air with its song of ecstasy, then falls again to its home in the heather, and from the topmost branch of a pine tree a thrush whistles a rhapsody. All through the hours of daylight big humblebees blunder past, heavy with the pollen of myriad tiny heath flowers, and ants scurry among the pine needles intent on their own affairs.

As twilight gathers, gradually absorbing hill and heath in its darkening folds, the vesper song of the thrush is stilled. An owl glides on silent wing across the somber face of the water, shattering the silence for a moment with its eerie screech. The green plovers send their lonely call over the moor, but the Blue Pool dreams undisturbed in its beauty, changelessly deep, changelessly still.

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PRICE CHANGES CONFINED TO A NARROW RANGE

Stock Market Transactions Exceedingly Light for Short Day

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The stock market finished a week in which reactionary tendencies predominated with a somewhat improved tone today.

The two-hour Saturday session was one of the dullest of the year, but the list closed with a firm tone. Fractional gains predominated, although some issues managed to close a point or two higher.

There was some continuance of yesterday's selling movement in the early dealings, but it soon dried up, and enough short covering and buying appeared in the last hour more than to erase the early sag. The turnover, however, was less than 500,000 shares.

Brokerage opinion was a little more cheerful at the close of the week, apparently as a result of the indications from Washington that the Senate Finance Committee will bend every effort to hurry the tax bill through, and in anticipation of some belated seasonal recovery in business.

Steel Operations

Steel operations in the Youngstown area were estimated as likely to reach 30 per cent of capacity next week, compared with 26 per cent this week, presumably reflecting further belated buying by the automobile makers.

United States Steel dipped a fraction to a new low in the early trading, then recovered to close a fraction higher. American Can recovered virtually all of an initial drop of 1⅜ to a new bottom. Alaska Juneau was one of the few soft spots, losing about a point, net. Whether the question of Rockefeller in Washington yesterday about the pool in that issue had anything to do with the selling was problematical.

Among issues closing a point or two higher were American Telephone, Public Service of New Jersey, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, Continental Can, Norfolk & Western and Union Pacific.

Royal Dutch, a soft spot earlier in the week, regained about a point. Standard of New Jersey, also under considerable pressure, recently finished up fractions.

Business News

The quarterly statement of du Pont, showing earnings of 74 cents a share, was somewhat better than anticipated in Wall Street. The reduction from a year previously was almost entirely due to the smaller return for its General Motors investment.

Foreign exchanges were generally steady to firm. The French franc failed to recover any after yesterday's sharp setback, and for a time was a shade lower. It is now well under the point at which gold takings from New York would be profitable. The Dutch florin strengthened, but still was under the point at which gold shipments would show a profit. Yesterday's withdrawal evidently did not reflect foreign exchange dealings, since the rates were not such as to make it profitable. Sterling was about steady.

In commodities, cotton, which has fluctuated rather widely during much of the week, steadied, and closed virtually unchanged.

Bond Prices Mixed

The bond market displayed erratic tendencies today with a number of issues slipping quietly to lower levels while others held fairly steady.

The United States Government list started out to recoup its moderate losses of yesterday but was unable to retain any appreciable gains. Fractional declines, however, were the rule in this section.

Traders and investors apparently were reluctant to liquidate the Governments to any great extent because of the general feeling that the Federal Reserve Bank may reduce its discount rate soon and also that the Reserve System may increase its purchases of federal obligations. These banks bought around $93,000,000 national loans during the week.

The railroads were somewhat easy, as a whole. The Atchisons were steady, as were some other high grade transportation liens. Moderate shading of prices, however, was noted in Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Among the utilities American Telephone bonds were slightly lower, as were those of Cincinnati Gas, American & Foreign Power, Columbia Gas, Consolidated Gas, Detroit Edison, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron, and Western Union.

The industrials showed some resistance. Loans of Armour & Co., Phillips Petroleum, Shell Union Oil, and several others registered modgrate gains. Standard Oil of New York 4½s were under some pressure.

The foreign department was mixed. Improvement was indicated by some loans of Australia, Brazil, Kreuger & Toll and Japan. French 7½s, after reaching a new high yesterday, gave ground. British 5½s were moderately higher.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 23	Last Apr. 22
1	1		Abitibi Pow & P	100	1	1	1	1
5¾	2¼		Adams Express	100	3	3	3	3
30⅛	21½	2	Adams Millis	200	22	21½	21½	
16½	6¾	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8½	8½	8½	8½
62½	36¼	4½	Air Reduction	2100	37⅞	36¼	37⅜	36¾
16⅝	10¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	4300	12⅜	10⅝	11¼	12⅛
3⅛	1		Alleghany Corp	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
87½	57½	6‡	Allied Chem	4600	59½	58	59	58½
13⅜	7½	.50	Allis Chalmers	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
⅛	⅛		Am Agri Chem	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	
73⅝	41⅜	5‡	Am Can	11400	42⅞	41⅜	42½	42¾
37⅜	25¼	3‡	Am Chicle	100	28½	28¼	28½	
11	6½		Am Com Alcohol	200	8¼	8	8¼	7¾
9¼	2¼		Am & For Pow	800	4½	4	4½	4
38½	8		Am & For Pow 7	200	13	13	13	12½
17¼	4		Am & For Pw 2pf	300	6¼	6	6	7
21⅝	12	2	Am Ice	200	14¾	14½	14⅝	
8½	4¾		Am International	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
9¼	5		Am Locomotive	300	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
3⅝	1¼		Am Mach & Met	100	1½	1½	1½	
6⅝	2½		Am Metal	100	3	3	3	
16⅛	6¼	1	Am Power & Lt	300	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	8⅛
58	31	6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	36½	36½	36½	36½
8½	4⅜	.40	Am Radiator	900	4⅞	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
12	7		Am Rolling Mill	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
18⅜	7½		Am Smelt & Ref	200	9	9	9	8¾
8⅜	4¼		Am Steel Fdries	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
137⅞	97⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	18500	99⅜	97⅜	99¼	97⅞
34½	18½	3	Am Wat W&E	900	20	19⅛	20	19¾
31	18	3	Am WW&E ct	300	19	19	19	
30⅜	15½		Am Woolen pf	400	24	23¾	24	23½
12⅞	4½		Anaconda Cop	2500	5⅛	5	5	5¼
17½	11⅝	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
44	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	35½	35½	35½	
1¼	½		Armour Ill B	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
14¼	6⅝		Armour Ill pf	500	7½	7¼	7½	7½
90	39¾	6	Atchison T&SF	8400	45	43⅜	45	43⅞
41½	14	4	Atl Coast Line	100	18	18	18	18¾
12⅞	8¾	1	Atl Refining	300	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
23½	9⅝	4	Atlas Powder	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
151¾	37¼	4‡	Auburn Auto	5800	46⅝	38¾	40	39
16	13½	1½	Austin Nichols A	100	13⅛	13½	13½	
3½	2½		Aviation Corp Del	300	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
			—B—					
8½	3¼		Baldwin Loco	200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4
21⅜	8¼		Balt & Ohio	1600	9½	9	9½	9¼
99	80	2	Bamberger pf	100	81	81	81	
8⅞	4		Barnsdall A	1500	4¼	4	4⅛	4
43½	21½	4	Beatrice Cream	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅜
62⅜	59	4.81	Beig Nat Rys ppf	200	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61¾
18⅜	6¾	.60	Bendix Aviation	400	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
24⅜	12½		Bethlehem Steel	1400	13	12⅜	13⅛	13
10½	7	.7	Beth Steel pf	200	10½	10½	10½	11⅜
43½	25	3‡	Borden	4500	29⅜	28⅛	28⅞	29½
12⅜	6⅜	1	Borg Warner	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
50½	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	1200	38½	37½	38½	37⅝
8⅛	5		Bucyrus E cv pf	500	5	5	5	5
6¼	1½		Budd Wheel	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
21¾	8¾	2½	Bush Terminal	400	10¼	8½	8½	10¼
65	28	7	Bush Term deb	430	29⅜	29	29	30
			—C—					
11⅞	5¾		Calif Packing	100	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
	2		Calumet & Hecla	600	2¼	2	2	2⅛
13½	6¾	1.20	Canada Dry	300	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
20⅝	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	800	12¼	12	12⅛	12⅛
20	15¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	15⅞	15¾	15¾	17
43⅜	23⅜		Case Thresh	9400	23⅞	22⅜	23½	23
15	6¾		Caterpillar Trac	300	6½	6½	6⅝	6¾
15	5½	1	Cerro de Pasco	1100	6	6	6	6¼
7	4⅛		Checker Cab Mfg	100	5	5	5	5
20⅝	6½	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	10	9⅜	9⅝	10⅜
31½	12⅞	2½	Ches & Ohio	3100	16½	15¾	16⅜	16½
2	⅜		Chi & E Ill pf	100	1	1	1	
3⅜	1¾		Chi & Gt West	600	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
15½	5		Chi & Gt W pf	500	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	7
5¼	1⅝		Chi Mil & St P pf	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
12⅝	4½		Chi & N Western	1400	5¼	4⅞	5¼	5½
6¾	2⅜		Chi Pneu Tool	200	2½	2⅜	2½	
11⅞	3¼		Chi Pneu T pf	100	4	4	4	
3⅛	1⅜		Chile Copper	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
15⅜	8¼	1	Chrysler	1400	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛
28½	15	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	20½	20½	20⅝	20⅝
68	55	6½	City Ice & F pf	120	60	59½	60	
2	⅜		City Stores	200	½	⅜	⅜	½
22	10	2	Cluett Peabody	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	8
16⅛	6½	1	Columbia Gas	2100	8⅛	7⅞	8	7
41⅞	23	3	Columbian Carb	400	23½	22½	23¼	23⅛
7⅛	4½		Columbia Pic vtc	100	5½	5½	5½	
95	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	20	91	91	91	91
77	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	66	66	66	
10⅛	5½	.60	Coum Solvents	6100	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6½
47⅜	21⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	4800	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	8	8	8	
5⅜	2¼		Consol Film Ind	200	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	
11⅞	2		Consol Film I pf	400	8¼	7⅝	8¼	7¾
68¾	48⅜	4	Consol Gas	5300	51	49⅝	50⅛	50½
95	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	88¼	88¼	88⅛	88½
10⅞	6	1	Consol Laundries	200	6⅛	6	6¼	6⅛
7⅜	4⅛		Consol Oil	800	4½	4½	4½	4
1¾	¼		Consol Textile	200	¼	¼	¼	
2½	1		Container A	100	1	1	1	
1½	½		Container B	100	½	½	½	
7	3⅛		Cont Baking A	100	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
2⅞	½		Cont Baking B	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
47¾	28¼	8	Cont Baking pf	400	35⅜	34⅜	35⅝	64¾
41	24⅜	2½	Cont Can	2400	27⅛	25⅜	27	25⅝
25½	13¼	2.40	Cont Insurance	100	13⅜	13¾	13¾	13½
1¾	¼		Cont Motors	600	1	1	1	1
7	4⅞		Cont Oil	600	5	5	5	5
¾	⅜		Cont Shares	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
47⅜	29⅛	3	Corn Products	1700	32	30⅝	32	30⅛
4¾	2		Coty	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23½	10		Crucible Steel	100	10	10	10	10
1¾	¾		Cuban Am Sug	100	¾	¾	¾	
½	⅛		Cuban Cans Pr	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2¾	1		Curtiss-Wright	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
3⅞	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
90	70½	7	Cushman 7%	10	78	78	78	
			—D—					
15¼	7	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	7	7	7	7⅛
28⅝	11		Del Lack & W	100	14	14	14	14⅜
122	80	8	Detroit Edison	200	86	85	85	85
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	200	12¼	13	13¼	13⅜
11⅜	7½	1	Dome Mines	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
12½	5	2	Dresser B	200	5	5	5	
59¾	29	4	du Pont de Nem	9300	29¾	28⅞	29½	28⅛
105	89¼	6	du Pont deb	100	90	90	90	
			—E—					
87⅞	52⅜	5	Eastman Kodak	4800	54¼	53⅜	54	53⅜
32¾	13⅜	4	Elec Auto-Lite	400	15	14¾	15	14⅝
2½	1¼		Elec Boat	500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
4	2½		Elec & Mus Ind	1900	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15⅜	5½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	100	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
55½	19¾	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	
107¼	100½	7	Endicott John pf	190	103	103	103	
			—F—					
10¾	3⅛		Fed Water Serv	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
27¾	13⅜	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	800	14	13⅜	13¾	14
53	39½	2½	First Nat Stores	700	42⅝	42¾	42⅝	44
12	4⅞		Foster-Wheeler	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
5⅜	2		Fox Film A	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	
19½	14	2	Freeport Texas	500	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
			—G—					
19⅜	11	2	Gen Baking	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
26⅛	13¾	1	Gen Electric	4800	14½	14	14⅜	14⅛
11¼	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1400	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10¾
40½	31⅜	3	Gen Foods	5700	32¼	31⅜	31¾	32⅜
2¾	1⅛	6	Gen Gas & E A	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40	25¼	8	Gen G & E 5½ A	60	38	33	38	37
24⅝	10½	2	Gen Motors	4100	11¾	10⅞	11⅝	11⅝
87¼	62¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	74¼	73½	74¼	74
14	7½	1	Gen Print Ink	40	8	8	8	8
5	1⅝		Gen Pub Service	200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
1¾	¼		Gen Thea Equip	200	¼	¼	¼	
24½	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	5400	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	16
68½	50	5	Gillette S R pf	100	54½	54½	54½	54¼
19⅜	11¼	1.60	Gold Dust	300	13	13	13	13
34⅝	27⅜		Goodrich	200	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½
18⅜	9⅜		Goodyear	400	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
11½	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	900	11¾	11¼	11½	11¾
4⅜	1⅛		Graham Paige	600	2	1⅞	2	2
30¼	20¾	1	Grant (WT)	1100	22¾	20¾	22¾	23¼
25	10	2	Great Nor pf	800	11½	10⅞	11½	11¼
13¼	7½	2	Great Nor Ore	900	7½	7½	7½	7¾
			—H—					
27¼	26	1¾	Hack W pf A	40	27	27	27	
19	10		Hahn D S pf	100	11½	11½	11½	11¼
11⅛	6	1.20	Hall Printing	800	6½	6	6½	
120¼	110	7.80‡	Homestake M	500	115¼	115	115½	115
24⅜	12½		Houston Oil	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
5⅛	2⅜		Houston Oil new	700	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	
18½	6	1	Howe Sound	200	6	6	6	6
11⅜	4⅛		Hudson Motor	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅜	2		Hupp Motors	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
			—I—					
18⅛	8½		Ill Central	800	11	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
38⅜	23⅛	4	Indus Rayon	100	26½	26½	26⅛	26⅜
4¼	2		Inspiration Cop	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8	4½	.50‡	Insuranshare Del	100	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6½
3⅞	2¼	.28	Insuranshare Md	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4¼	2⅛		Interlake Iron	100	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
117	75½	6‡	Int Business M	400	78½	78½	78½	79¼
1⅞	⅜		Int Combustion	200	¾	¾	¾	⅞
29¾	16½	1.80	Int Harvester	1100	19½	19	19⅛	19⅜
11⅝	5½	2b	Int Hydroelec	300	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅞
24½	⅛		Int Match pf	800	½	½	½	½
9¼	5⅜		Int Nickel	1900	6	5⅞	6	5⅝
11	3½		Int Pap&Pow pf	100	4	4	4	
44⅜	35⅞	3	Int Shoe	10600	36¼	36	36¼	36
24⅞	15		Int Silver	100	17	17	17	
			—J—					
25½	19¼		Johns Manville	1200	12	11⅜	12	11½
			—K—					
10⅜	3¼		Kelvinator Corp	100	6	6	6	8⅝
13	5½		Kennecott Corp	2800	7½	7	7½	8
19	6¾	1.60	Kresge	800	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
9¼	¼		Kreuger Toll	3900	¼	¼	¼	¼
18⅛	11⅝	1	Kroger Groc & B	1600	13⅛	12½	13½	12⅝
			—L—					
2⅛	1⅜		Lee Rubber	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
46⅝	34	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅞
8	4½		Libbey-Owens-F	100	5	5	5	4⅝
22	13½	2	Liquid Carbonic	300	13⅝	13¼	13½	14
34	20⅝	4‡	Loew's Inc	700	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	23
4⅝	3¼		Loft Inc	100	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
115⅛	110	7	Loose-Wiles pf	20	112	111	111	
23⅜	13⅞	1¾	Louisville G&E A	200	17	16½	17	16½
5	1½		Ludlum Steel	300	3½	3¼	3½	
			—M—					
21	15¾	2½	McCall Corp	100	15⅝	15¾	15¾	
19	13½		McCrory B	20	14	14	14	14
62	44	6	McCrory pf	10	47	47	47	49
16½	14¾	1	McIntyre Porcu	200	14⅝	14½	14½	
62¼	37½	4	McKeesport Tin	400	38½	38⅜	38½	38
18⅛	12¾	1	Mack Trucks	200	14	14	14	13¼
60½	30	2	Macy (RH) & Co	900	33⅜	33	33	33¼
3¾	2¼		Madison Sq Gar	100	2⅞	2	2¾	3¼
8¾	4½	.40	Magma Copper	400	5½	5½	5⅝	5¼
20¾	7		Man Elv mg	800	11	10¾	11	10½
12¼	9½	.80	Marine Mid	500	9½	9¼	9½	9¼
22¾	17½	1.80	Met-Oldwyn pf	100	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
6⅝	3⅜		Mid-Cont Pet	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
37⅝	11¼		Mo Kan & Tex	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
93	66	8	Mo K&T pf	300	9¾	9½	9½	10
11	3		Mo Pacific	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
26	6⅜		Mo Pacific pf	1200	7⅝	7½	7¾	7½
11¼	6½		Montgom Ward	1900	7⅛	7	7¼	7¼
35¼	29⅜	3	Morrell & Co	300	29½	29½	29½	29¾
⅜	⅛		Mother Lode	500	¼	¼	¼	
6½	3¼		Motor Wheel	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
9⅞	4¼		Murray Body	200	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
			—N—					
19⅝	10⅜	2	Nash Motors	200	11⅜	11½	11½	12
3⅞	2½		Nat Acme	100	2¼	2¼	2½	2½
46⅞	29¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1000	32¼	32⅛	32⅜	32⅛
14⅜	7¼		Nat Cash Reg	400	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
31⅜	21	2.80	Nat Dairy Prod	4100	23⅜	23½	23	22⅞
11⅞	8⅜		Nat Pow & Lt	400	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11½
23½	16⅛	1	Nat Steel	200	18⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
6⅝	2¾		Nevada Cons Cop	200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3½
8	5⅜		NY Air Brake	100	5½	5½	5½	
36⅜	18⅛		NY Central	10900	20	19	19⅜	19½
31⅝	14⅜		NY NH & H	1400	14⅝	14	14⅜	14¼
108⅛	96½	7	NY Steam 7%	10	101	101	101	100
17⅞	12⅜	.50d	Noranda M	1400	14	13⅜	13⅞	14¼
135	72	10	Norfolk & West	500	86⅜	84½	86⅜	84½
40	22½	10a	North American	2400	23⅜	22⅝	23⅜	23¼
47¾	35¼	3	North Amer pf	100	38	63	38	38¼
12⅝	7		Northern Pacific	100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11¼
28	20	2	Northwestern Tel	19	20	20	20	
			—O—					
7⅞	5		Ohio Oil	1400	6⅛	6	6	8⅝
6½	3		Oliver F E pref	200	3	3	3	
23½	11	2	Otis Elevator	2100	13⅜	13	13¼	13
105	92	6	Otis Elev pf	10	94	94	94	
			—P—					
37	24⅝	2	Pacific Gas&El	1400	27	26½	26¾	26¾
41⅜	28¾	3	Pacific Lighting	100	30½	30¼	30½	31⅜
104⅜	75½	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	90	75⅝	75½	75½	77
40½	21	7	Packard Motor	700	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
11⅝	3⅜		Paramount Pub	2700	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
1	⅝		Pathe Exchange	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
32¾	21	1	Penick & Ford	300	21	21	21	
34½	26¼	2.40	Penney (JC)	500	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	27⅞
23⅝	15	2	Pennsylvania RR	1900	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅜
123	50½	8	Peoples Gas L&C	1000	67¼	66¾	67	68
19	6⅝		Pere Marq ppf	20	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
	5½	2‡	Phila & Reading	100	3	3	3	2⅞
	6½	3‡	Phillips Pet	100	4	4	4	
	11⅝	8	Pierce Pet	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
22½	16	2	Pillsbury Flour	400	16¼	16¼	16⅛	
40	26		Pitts Coal pf	100	26	26	26	
136	114	7	Pitts FW & C pf	100	120	120	120	
4¾	1⅜		Poor & Co B	100	2	2	2	2¼
9⅜	4⅜		Prairie Pipe Line	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
42¾	25½	2.40	Procter & Gam	700	30⅜	29¼	30¾	29⅞
1⅝	⅝		Prod & Refiners	800	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
6¾	3⅛		Prod & Ref pf	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	
60	38¼	3.40	Public Service	200	43½	42⅜	43¼	42⅛
96	86	5	Pub Serv E&G pf	200	88	88	88	89
25	14⅜	3	Pullman	200	15½	15½	15½	15⅜
5⅛	3¼		Pure Oil	200	4	4	4	4
60½	50	8	Pure Oil pf	10	54½	54½	54½	
15⅞	6¼	2	Purity Bakeries	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
			—R—					
10⅝	4⅝		Radio Corp Amer	14900	5	4⅝	4⅞	5
32⅞	20	3.80	Radio pf A	100	20½	20½	20½	
14⅛	7⅜		Radio pf B	2700	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8½
11½	4¼	1	Raybestos Man	200	6	5⅞	6	6
3⅜	1½		Reo Motors	300	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6½	3		Republic I & S	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	6	1.50	Reynolds Metal	300	7	6⅞	7	7
23	12⅛		Royal Dutch	12100	14½	13¼	14⅛	13½
			—S—					
59¼	39		Safeway Stores	300	45⅛	44	45⅛	45
94	76⅛	7	Safeway $ 7%	10	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
½	⅛		Seaboard Air L	200	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	⅛		Seaboard A L pf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9⅞	8½		Seaboard Oil	700	7¾	7¾	7¾	
37⅜	19⅜	2½

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Federal Budget, Bonus and Short Selling Factors —Gains in Europe

As has been the case for several weeks, Washington continues to be the cynosure of all eyes. Capitalists, economists, government officials, and legislators continue to seek the reasons for the debacle in stock market prices and the low level of business activity.

Wall Street believes that politicians are bent on exhuming a "goat" on which to pin the blame for the slump, and therefore have seized upon short selling as the unregenerate racket serving the mercenary purposes of wealthy and unscrupulous bears. The politicians, on the other hand, believe that the big traders by some legerdemain are able to take a golden rabbit out of the speculative hat whenever they deem it expedient.

While not so spectacular as the investigation of the "shorts," the congressional powwows on the vital matter of balancing the budget and of finding moneys, either by heavy cuts in expenditures or by placing burdens on various industries, are engaging the attention of all thoughtful people.

Earlier in the week the House Economy Committee rejected two sections of President Hoover's economy program, by which some $80,000,000 was to have been saved, and so reduced the possible saving to $58,000,000, indicating that the legislators are not in the mood to reduce the benefits coming to war veterans.

Federal Economy Measures

The Administration is gravely concerned over the sharp economies instituted by the House, especially the 11 per cent pay cut, and the 10 per cent reduction in appropriation bills made in the Senate. Secretary Mills estimates that the latter provisions would cause the dismissal of 6000 Treasury employees, 80 per cent of whom are outside of Washington. On Friday, the House Economy Committee reversed its attitude and gave the President blanket authority to consolidate bureaus and departments for reasons of economy.

Mr. Charles G. Dawes held the limelight for a time as he vigorously attacked the proposed bonus legislation in his breezy and emphatic manner. He termed the bonus inflation idea, meant fiat money which would undermine the credit of the country, invite the withdrawal of foreign deposits and affect the operation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as well as all business enterprises.

The outstanding event in the international economic field was the announcement that Great Britain was to increase her tariff from 10 per cent to an average of 20 per cent, with luxuries taxed 25 to 30 per cent, to go into effect next Monday. The imposts are for the protection of home industries. That these duties will make an appreciable difference to United States is evident when it is noted that our exports to Great Britain in 1930 were $672,000,000.

The reduction in the British bank rate this week to 3 per cent from 3½ was regarded as part of a campaign to prevent the too-rapid rise of pound sterling.

The financial world was exercised somewhat over the fact that the British 1932-33 budget made no provision for the payment to United States of any moneys on the war debt account, but Mr. Neville Chamberlain stated that this fact was "not a notice of a definite policy."

Trade Awaits Impetus

American business continued to labor under the repressive influences of lack of confidence, poor earning reports, heavy unemployment and greater prospective taxes. The discouraging decline in trade and industry seems to have stopped, and some slight improvement in certain fields made its appearance. Steel activity at 22½ per cent is up a bit; more automobile orders are received, and building work is beginning to feel the seasonal spring upturn.

Carloadings are practically unchanged; check payments have increased; electricity output seems to be stabilizing at the lower level of recent weeks. In retail trade, dry-goods buying is below last year. Shoe factories for the most part are on curtailed schedules. Department store sales are under 1931. Demand for cotton goods is at a low ebb. Commodity prices are steady.

In the financial field, securities continue declining to new low levels. Acceptance rates were cut this week. Reserve banks continue to buy government bonds to ease credit. There were only 45 bank closings last month, compared with 122 in February.

European Situation

European trade news is somewhat better than in recent weeks. England's position continues to show improvement. Foreign trade for March did not show such an unfavorable trade balance as for February. Imports declined 12.9 per cent, and exports rose 3.9 per cent. The new budget has been the absorbing topic, as was the plan for a £150,000,000 fund for the protection of pound sterling.

There is a feeble spring recovery in France, with textile and paper industries showing gains. The heavy industries are stationary. The higher duty on rubber products affects imports from United States.

Germany had a $40,000,000 favorable trade balance for March compared with a $25,000,000 balance in each of the two preceding months. This was a pleasant surprise, though the chief reason was a 17 per cent drop in imports. Business continues in a state of anxiety due to the Prussian election prospects, with activity of the big industries slowly declining.

Business of Greece for the first quarter declined, and the financial structure weakened further. In Portugal trade is adversely affected by higher import duties. Cost of living is higher and money is tight. A farm crisis continues in the Netherlands, with products selling below cost of production.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, April 23—Directors of General Electric Co. reelected Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	31½	31
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	16	16
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	15½	15
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	73	72
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	34	33½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	59	59
Amer Inter 5½s '49	69	69
Amer T&T 4s '36	99¾	99½
Amer TT 4½s '39 cv	100½	100⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101⅜	101⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99⅛	98⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	99	98⅛
Amer TT deb 5½s '43	104⅛	104⅛
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	63	60
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	20½	20⅛
Armour Co 4½s '39	68¾	68
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	58⅛	58
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	78½	78
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86⅛	86⅛
Atch TSF 4½s '48	82	81½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	7½	7⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	97½	97½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	33	32½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	48⅝	48½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '30	64	63
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	83	83
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	45	45
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	55	55
Bangor &Aroos 4s '51	59	58
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103½	103
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103	103
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	82	82
Boston & Maine 5s '67	61	60
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	9¼	9
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103½	103½
Bklyn-Man Tr af 6s '68	67½	67¼
Bklyn Queens Sub cn	74	73¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	67½	67⅛
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	78	78
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	80¾	80¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	79⅛	79⅛
Can North deb 7s '40	98½	98¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	58¼	58
Can Pacific 5s '44	83	83
Can South 5s A '62	80	80
Cen Hud Gas 5s	100	100
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	44	44
Cen Ill & Gas 1st 5s' 51	67	67
Certainteed 5½s '48	29	27½
Ches Corp 5s '47	53	52¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	89	89
Ches & O 4½s B	76¼	76⅛
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	83	83
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	10¼	10
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	40¾	40½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	63½	63½
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	69	69
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	6½	6½
Chicago M StP&PRac 5s '75	27¾	27½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	32	32
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	17¾	17
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34	43	42¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	23½	23½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	110	110
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	72	72
Chile Copper 5s '47	37	37
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90	90
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	78	78
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	69½	69
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	69½	69
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	69¾	69
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	83½	83½
Con Gas 4½s '51	95½	95¼
Con Gas Co deb 5*s '45	104⅞	104¼
Consum Pow nui 5s '52	100¾	100½
Container Corp 6s '46	30	30
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	74	74
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	69	68½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	1¾	1⅜
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101¾	101⅜
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	79⅜	79⅜
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	88	87¾
Den & Rio G 4½s '37	48	48
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	19¼	18½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95½	94½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100	100
Dodge Bros 6½s '40	69½	69
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96¾	96⅛
Erie RR ref 5s '67	29½	29½
Erie RR gen lien	46½	46⅛
Erie RR gen 5s '75	29¾	29
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	51½	51½
Gannett 6s '43	70¼	70¼
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	44½	44½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100	99⅞
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	6	4
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	69¾	69
Gothams S Hot '36	80	80
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95¼	95¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98	97¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	57	57
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	63	63
Great Northern 7s '36 A	78½	77¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	33¾	33¾
Houston Oil 5½s '40	53⅞	53
Houston Coal 5s '62	30	30
Hudson Coal Man adj in 5s '57	45½	45⅛
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	99⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Ill Central 4s '53	38⅛	38
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	47	46½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	71⅛	71
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	37½	37
Inter Match 5s cv octs '41	2¾	2½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	3¾	3¾
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	48½	47¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	47⅞	47⅝
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	31½	31
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	8	8
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	36½	36½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	35¼	33⅜
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	33½	31⅞
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	46	46
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	57½	57
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	94½	93½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	56½	56½
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	70	70
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	97	97
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	55	53½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	38¾	38⅜
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	98	98
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	31½	31⅛
Metro Water 5½s '50	40	40
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	90	90
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	83¼	82⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	82	81½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	42½	42⅜
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	27	27
Mo K & T 1ct 4s '90	70¼	70⅛
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	33	32¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	58	58
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	18½	18⅛
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	36	36
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	36½	36½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	17	17
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	16	16
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	85½	85
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	80½	80½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	68	68
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	70	70
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	42½	42½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	88½	88
Nat Steel 5s	71¾	70½
N J Pow 4½s	84½	84½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	67	66
N O T & M 5s B '54	24	24
N O T & M 5½s '54	28½	27¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	63	63
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	77	77
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	25	24¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	29¾	29¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	42½	42
NY Dock 5s '53	32¼	32¼
NY Edison 5s '44	104	103½
NY GELHAP pur m 4s '49	93	92½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	63	63
NW NH&H cv 6s '48	81	81
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50½	50½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	96	95½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	93½	93¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '56	93½	93¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100½	100¼
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	65	65
Niag Share 5½s '50	58½	57½
North Am Co 5s '61	75	74¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	73½	73
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58	58
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	70¼	70¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96	95½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	101½	101½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	92½	92½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	99	99
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	16	16
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	72½	72¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	30	30
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100½	100¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102⅞	102¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	27	26¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	30¾	30
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	38	38
Penn O & D 4½s A '77	68½	68½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	86½	86
Penn Railroad con 4s '43	90	90
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	88⅞	88⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	69	69⅞
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	66	66
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	74½	74½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	83	83
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	95	95
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	50	50
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	54	53½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	91	90¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	40	39
Phil Railway 4s '37	18¼	18¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	53½	52¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	24	23½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	97⅞	97⅝
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	97⅝	97¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	71	71
Pure Oil 5½s '40	66	66
Purity Baking 5s '48	65	65
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	71¼	71¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	45	43
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	51	51
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	10½	10⅛
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	59	59
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	18¾	18¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	14½	14
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	23	23
St Louis SW con 4s '32	86½	86
Shell Pipe 5s '52	65¾	64
Shell Union 5s '47	61½	61½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	61¾	61¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	86½	86⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	89¼	89⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¼	96⅝
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	94	94
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	59	59
Smith Ry O 6½s '33	100¾	100½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	75	75
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102	102
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	79	78
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	51	51
Southern Pasific rfg 4s '55	75	74½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	50¾	50¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	51¼	51
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	30	30
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	40	35
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102¾	102
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101⅝	101⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	90	90
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	90¼	90
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	35	35
Texas Corp 5s '44	75	74½
Tex & Pac 5s '77	48¾	48¾
Tex & Pac 5s D C '79	48¾	48¾
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	47	47
Third Ave rfg 4s '90	43¾	43
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30	30
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	56	56
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	93¾	92¼
Union Pacific 4s '38	77	76¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	79½	78
Union Pacific 4½s '47	77	78⅛
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	32	32
US Rubber Co 5s '47	35½	35
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	64	64
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	74	73
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	36½	33½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	36	36
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100	99¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	60	59
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	41½	41½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	7¼	7
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	100	100
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	18¼	18¼
Warren Bros 6s '41	33	33
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100⅝	100⅛
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101	101
West Pa Pow 5s G '58	100⅝	100⅜
Western Maryland 4s '52	52	52
Western Pacific 5s A '48	33¼	33
Western Union R E 4½s '50	63¾	62¾
Western Union 5s '51	50	48½
Western Union 5s '60	49½	47
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	52	51
Winston Salem 4s	73	73
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	60	59
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	60¼	59¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Apr 23	Last Apr 22
3½s '47	100.27	100.20	100.23	100.25
1st 4¼s '47	101.27	101.18	101.24	101.27
4th 4¼s '38	102.20	102.12	102.18	102.19
4th 4¼s reg	102.15	102.14	102.14	102.18
US 3s '55	94.17	94.5	94.12	94.17
US 3½s '49	95.24	95.12	95.18	95.27
US 3¾s '43 March	98.24	98.16	98.38	98.30
US 3¾s '43 June	98.11	98.18	98.18	98.28
US 4¼s '47	98.28	98.18	98.18	98.28
US 4¼s '56	101.	100.24	101.	100.30
US 4s '54	103.	102.20	102.24	102.27
US 4¼s '52	106.	105.21	105.31	106.00

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	35	35
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	49	48¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	49¼	49
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	48¾	48½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	49	49
Australia 4½s '56	52⅜	52⅛
Australia 5s '55	58¾	58⅛
Australia 5s '57	58⅛	58⅛
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	17	17
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	91	89⅛
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	24⅛	24⅛
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	73¼	73⅛
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	33	33
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84	83½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	90½	90
Belgium (King) 7s '55	96	96
Belgium (King) 7s '56	96½	96
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	24½	24½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	30¼	30¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	29	28¼
Berlin Elec 6s '55	28½	28½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	4	5
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6	6
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102⅜	102⅜
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	17	17
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17¼	17
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	76	76
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21¾	21¾
Bremen 7s '35	38	38
Brisbane 6s '50	44¼	44¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	17¼	17⅛
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	27½	27
Bulgaria 7s '67	14⅞	14½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	23	23
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	94⅜	94⅜
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	78¼	78
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96	95⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8	8
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	10½	10
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	7⅝	7⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7⅝	7⅝
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	33¼	33¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	20⅝	20⅝
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	20	20
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	20⅞	20⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	18½	18¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	18½	18¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	59⅝	57
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	65	65
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	20½	20½
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	41	41
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	35¼	35¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	90	90
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	75¾	75½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39¾	39½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	88¼	87½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	88	88
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	59⅜	59
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	40	40
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	33	33
Duke Price Power 6s '66	56	56
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	81⅞	81⅝
Dutch El 5½s Nov. 53	80	80
Dutch El 6s '47	91	90
Dutch El af 6s '65	91½	91½
French (Rep) 7s '49	118¼	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122¼	121
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	31	30
German 7s '49	58	58
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	29¼	29⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	29¾	28½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	28¼	27
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	29	29
Germ Con Agr 7½s '58 rets	34	32
Germ Cen Elec 6s '48	30	29¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	35½	35
Greek 6s '68	19	18
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	64	64
Hansa 6s '39 ww	17	17
Helsingfors 6½s '60	48½	48⅜
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	19¼	19¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	77	77
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	70½	70½
Italy (King) 7s '51	90⅛	89¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30	40	38
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	48	48
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	59	58½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	69½	68½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11¼	10½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	22½	22½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	66½	66½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	102⅜	102⅜
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	102½	102½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	9¾	9¾
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	80½	80¼
New South Wales 5s '57	50¼	50¼
New South Wales 5s '58	50½	50¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102½	102½
Norway (King) 6s '44	74⅝	74½
Norway (King) 6s '52	75	75
Norwegian El 5½s '57	53	53
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	45	45
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	50⅞	50⅜
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	54⅝	54⅜
Oslo G&E 5s '63	60	60
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	101⅛	101⅛
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103⅜	103⅜
Paris-Orleans 5½s '58	96⅞	96⅜
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	52	51½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	7½	7½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	91	91
Prussia 6s '52	24¼	23¾
Queensland (State) 6s '47	56½	56
Rhnie Westphalia 6s '52	27	27
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	26⅞	26⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	25	25
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	37¼	37¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	7¼	7
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	7½	7
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	9¼	9¼
Rio G do Eul (State) 8s '46	11¼	11¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	68⅝	68
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	67½	67½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	42½	40⅜
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	11¼	11¼
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	59½	59½
Saxon State 6½s '46	21¼	21¼
Saxon State 7s '45	40	40
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	33½	32
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	37½	37
Siemens 6½s '51	42¾	42¾
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	18	18
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	39¾	39¾
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104	104
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	78	78
Swiss Government 5½s '46	102¾	102¾
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	99	99
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	45	45
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	52	52
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	42½	41
Trondhjem 5½s '57	80¾	80¾
Tyrol 7½s '33	48	48
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	100½	100⅜
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	36½	36¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	37	37
Vienna 6s '52	56½	56
Westphalia El 6s '53	19	19

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 23	Last Apr. 22
619 Am T&T	99¾	97¼	98½	98
10 Amoskeag	3	3	3	3½
150 Bos El	66½	65¼	66¼	66
35 Bos & Alb	95	94	95	94
27 B&M & sta	12	12	12	12
30 B&M "C" sta	12	12	12	13
15 B&M pr pf	30	29½	29½	30
20 E G&F pref	5	5	5	5
15 E G&F pf	40	40	40	41
5 First Nat S	42¾	42¾	43¾	44¼
10 Gen Capital	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
150 Gen Elec Sp	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
10 Georgian pf	3	3	3	
40 Isle Royale	1¼	1¼	1¼	
15 Mar Util	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 Nash	11¾	11¾	11¾	
10 Nat Ser	.50	.50	.50	
95 NE Pub pf	1½	1½	1½	1
305 NE Tel	93½	93	93	93½
5 Pac Mills	6	6	6	5
50 Reece But	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
9 Shawmut	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10 Stone Web	8	8	8	7½
70 SwifK & Co	15¾	15	15	14½
100 Torrington	30	30	30	
105 Uni Shoe	33¼	32¾	32¾	33
500 Utah Apex	.45	.45	.45	
400 Utah Met	.35	.35	.35	

BONDS

$1000 NE Tel 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	

Earnings of Some Companies Gaining

EARNINGS are the criterion of success in the corporate world. And if companies report larger profits, assurance may be had that they are making progress. In the utility world, the statement of Northern States Power Company, issued this week, is a satisfactory document. Net earnings in 1931 of $9,053,459, or $9.60 a share on the 341,551 A shares, compare with $7,798,965 in 1930, or $7.44 a share on the A stock, a gain of 16 per cent.

A company which is making an excellent record in the distribution of foodstuffs is First National Stores. While the statement for the year ended April 2, 1932, has not yet been published, it is stated officially that earnings equal or exceed the balance of $5.03 a share shown in the year ended March 28, 1931. The company's cash position is even stronger now than at the end of December, last, and it has anticipated its sinking fund requirements for the next 10 years by the purchase of more than $500,000 of its bonds.

Earning Power Maintained By Many Companies

Definite indications that earning power and dividend payments by many companies are still being maintained are shown by reports for 1931, now coming to hand. A compilation prepared by Hayden, Stone & Co. shows a large list of companies whose earnings enabled them to maintain dividends on common stocks last year at the same rates as in 1928 and 1929.

Some of these companies may be compelled to adjust dividend payments in future, if general business activity continues at the present level, but such action is impossible to forecast definitely. However, that 68 companies have been able to maintain their usual disbursements to shareholders and continue earnings above such payments for 1931 afford some grounds for hope for the future.

The accompanying table is illuminating:

	Earned Per Share of Common Stock 1931	Dividend Rate	Present Annual Divi-	Market Price April 30 1932	Yield on Current Div-
Adams Millis Corp	$4.72	$2.00	22½		9.05%
Air Red Co., Inc	4.54	3.00*	37¾	7.95	
Allied Ch & Dy Cp	6.74	6.00	58½	10.25	
American Can Co	6.04	4.00*	43½	9.20	
Amer Chicle

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Tudor English Residence

165 CLIFF ROAD, WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Unquestionably one of the finest homes constructed in Wellesley for several years and superbly located in exclusive Wellesley Hills. Beautifully landscaped and surrounded on all sides by the soft green of cushioned lawns and rare old trees. This lovely low and rambling Tudor English residence comprises twelve rooms, five baths, two lavatories, and four fireplaces. Among its many unusual features is the stone flagged entrance foyer, huge oak paneled, planked floored living room with massive travatine fireplace, oak paneled library with fireplace, tile-floored sunroom with fountain and circular stairs to "Latin Quarter," recreation room with fireplace and connecting refreshment buffet equipped with gas range and Electrolux refrigerator directly under the living room. All family chambers have connecting baths in soft colors, master chamber with fireplace, large bath and dressing rooms.

Equipped throughout with intercommunicating telephone system, completely insulated, Doherty Brehm humidification, Bryant de Luxe gas-fired boiler with Hoffman Vapor system, three large Electrolux refrigerators, garage accommodations for four cars. This delightful and most unusual home is consistently priced for a residence of this quality and may be inspected today or at your leisure by appointment. Full details may be obtained by visiting the property or by communication. To reach the property follow Worcester Street from Wellesley Hills Centre to Cliff Road, thence to the house.

William J. Winslow

WELLESLEY 1124 BUILDER PROSPECT 2435

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PELHAM, N. Y., Pelham Gables, 305 Sixth Ave.—Elevator apartments, large, sunny, 4-5 rooms, $75 up, electric refrigeration included in rentals, dining alcoves, Call or phone Pelham 0225.

SCARSDALE, THORNYCROFT, Garth Road—Elevator apartments, superb view of parkway woods, 3, 4, 5 rooms, dining alcoves, sleeping porches, cedar closets; on premises or telephone Scarsdale 472.

WHITE PLAINS, HALSTEAD APTS., 250 Martine Ave.—3-4-6 rooms, 2 baths, elevators, electric refrigeration included in rental, dining alcoves, fireplaces. Call or telephone White Plains 4646 or Scarsdale 472.

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BRIGHTON, MASS.—Attractive 2-room apartment in private house with garden privileges; 5 minutes' walk from car line; 20 minutes' ride to Park St. Tel. Stad. 9534.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Near Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium; 5 sunny rooms, porch in remodeled single house near Hotel Beaconsfield; 2 and 4-room kitchenette suites, furnished if desired, $60 to $85; leases not required. ASP. 8733.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sublet furnished apartment, unusually attractive and comfortable; all light, sunny rooms; 7 rooms and bath; 12 minutes to Park St. subway. Apply JANITOR, 1060 Beacon St.

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SCARSDALE, N. Y., Eton Lodge, Garth Rd.—4-room apartment, completely furnished, grand piano; May-October; parkway view. Enquire Supt., Telephone 2492.

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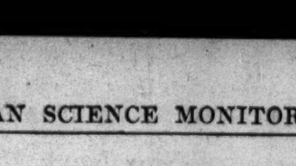

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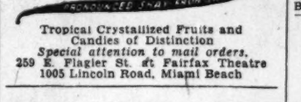

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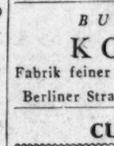
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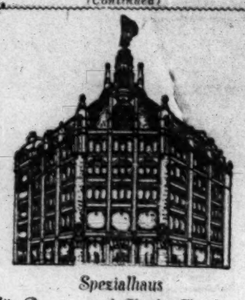

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SWITZERLAND

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SWITZERLAND

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(Continued)

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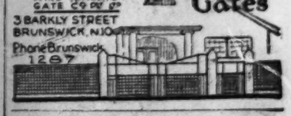

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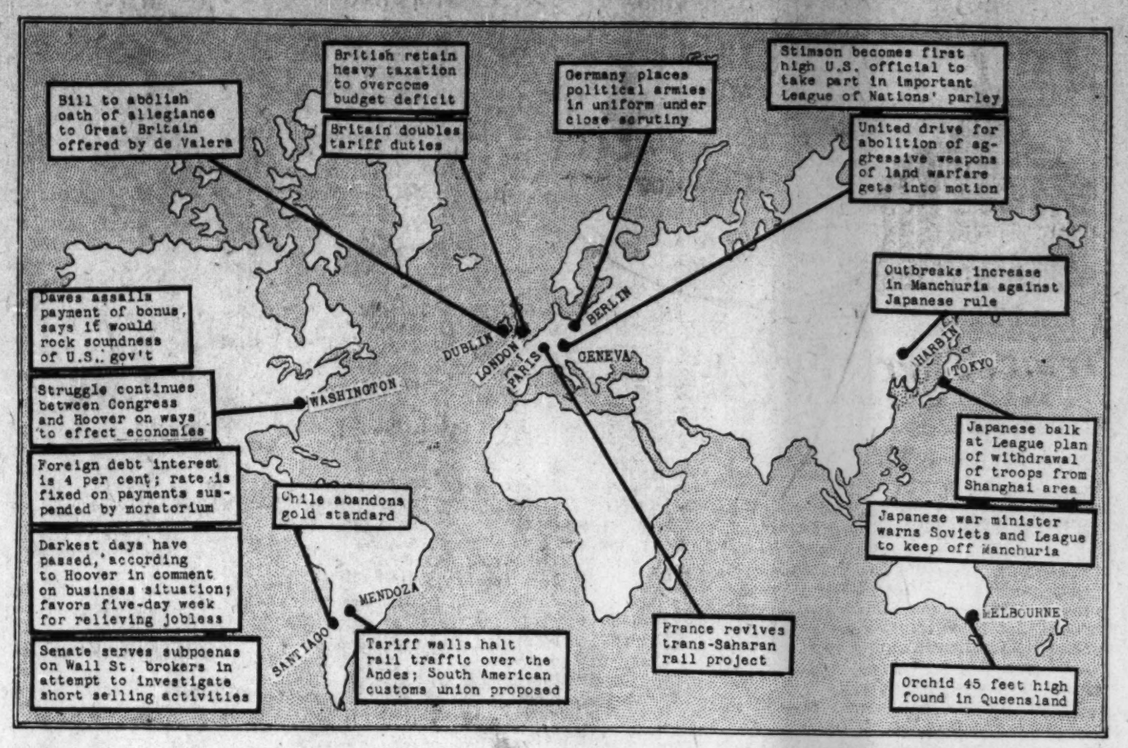
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Bill to abolish oath of allegiance to Great Britain offered by de Valera
British retain heavy taxation to overcome budget deficit
Britain doubles tariff duties
Germany places political armies in uniform under close scrutiny
Stimson becomes first high U.S. official to take part in important League of Nations' parley
United drive for abolition of aggressive weapons of land warfare gets into motion
Outbreaks increase in Manchuria against Japanese rule
Dawes assails payment of bonus, says it would rock soundness of U.S., gov't
Struggle continues between Congress and Hoover on ways to effect economies
Foreign debt interest is 4 per cent; rate is fixed on payments suspended by moratorium
Darkest days have passed, according to Hoover in comment on business situation; favors five-day week for relieving jobless
Senate serves subpoenas on Wall St. brokers in attempt to investigate short selling activities
Chile abandons gold standard
Tariff walls halt rail traffic over the Andes; South American customs union proposed
France revives trans-Saharan rail project
Japanese balk at League plan of withdrawal of troops from Shanghai area
Japanese war minister warns Soviets and League to keep off Manchuria
Orchid 45 feet high found in Queensland
WASHINGTON
DUBLIN
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
BERLIN
HARBIN
TOKYO
MENDOZA
SANTIAGO
MELBOURNE
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Silver Maple
(Acer saccharinum)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Where: River banks and bottom lands from New Brunswick to southern Ontario and eastern North Dakota southward to Gulf. Also in cultivation.

Distinguishing features: Leaves deeply five lobed with acute indentations, silvery-white beneath (downy when young); divisions are narrow and toothed; flowers are yellow-green, borne on short stems devoid of petals, fruit a winged samara; trunk low and divided into spreading branches forming a loose head, the branches bending gently with turned-up curved tips. Bark peels off in long pieces free at either end but attached in the middle. A tall tree with an irregular top.

The silver or white maple is one of the two earliest blooming trees. Flowering in March or April along with the red maple, these two can easily be told apart by their leaves alone, for the red maple has a leaf with shallow clefts and broad lobes. Both are planted as common shade trees bordering city streets.

These trees are the leaders in the color pageant both in spring and fall, the red maple with crimson blossoms and leaves that change their green of summer to robes of scarlet for fall; the silver maple with yellow-green flowers appearing simultaneously with those of the red, and leaves that are always silver-white beneath in summer, yellow in autumn.

Like rain the winged seeds of silver maple are shed in late May. If a particularly strong wind is at work they are carried for a considerable distance. Lodging in a plowed field where growing conditions are just right, a farmer will find a goodly crop of young silver maples, weeds, growing between his rows of corn. Looking about for the parent, it is likely to be found several tree lengths away, perhaps bordering a barren stretch of ground where countless numbers of dried seeds may be found, all of which were unable to grow there.

Though it is always a delight to find this tree in its native haunts, it does not make as good a shade tree as some of the other maples, elms or oaks, because of a tendency toward brittleness. The wood is soft and perishable and seldom used.

Question: How can one tell a weed from a good plant while young?—D. H., Worcester, Mass.

Answer: A weed is any plant out of place. Thus what you may raise as a "good plant," someone else may pull out of his garden as a weed. This is especially true of a good many European garden plants which have been introduced to America, here to be regarded as weeds. A good illustration might be found in the water hyacinth. In New England and in Europe it is a popular cultivated plant considerably in favor, especially around Easter time. In the southern states it is decidedly an obnoxious weed, for its matted roots choke up the heads of streams to such an extent as to make navigation almost impossible. They have to be blasted out and carried away.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Words Puzzle:

SET-OFF
HERBAL
OCTAVO
WINDOW
EUROPE
READER
STONES
(Showers, Flowers)

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

AN HONEST man is still an unmoved rock,
Washed whiter, but not shaken with the shock;
Whose heart conceives no sinister device;
Fearless he plays with flames, and treads on ice.
—DAVENPORT.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Water (W. E. R., who says "they may get it right in Boston, but out here nearly everyone says something like *watter*")—This is one of those simple words that readers seldom think of "looking up"; but sometimes the simpler the word the grosser the mistake. "Water" is not sounded either with the one-dot *a* as in *ask*, or the two-dot *a* as in *arm*. Give the *a* the value of *o* as in *orb*, the same sound as the *au* in *haul*—*wau'-ter* (*e* as in *maker*). Not *wah'-ter*.

All-in-all (W. E. R.)—Not to be read slowly as three words, but as one word, *All'-in-all'*. The second syllable should receive no prominence.

Matter (W. E. R., who reports hearing this word often read as *matr*)—Webster's does not slur the second syllable, the word being pronounced *mat'-er* (*a* short as in *at*, *e* as in *maker*).

"Forbore not to speak" (W. E. R.)—The sense is evidently "did not forbear to speak." "Not," then, modifying "forbore," should not be separated from it in oral reading by a rhetorical pause. A pause between "forbore" and "not" would imply that the adverb was linked to "to speak."

Final "s" (T. V. A., who says he has noticed that readers sometimes elide the final *s* sound. "Their reading rooms," he adds, occasionally reaches the audience as "their reading room"; "makes" is sometimes heard as "make," and, much more important, he reports hearing read a definition of "gods" which conveyed the impression of defining "God")—The Feature Editor feels that much good can be accomplished by making this column a clearing house for such cautions.

Experience has proved that what may seem to the reader as almost excessive attention to the endings of words is frequently necessary if the proper sense is to reach hearers in the last seats of large auditoriums. "Mind," to repeat an old caution, is still commonly heard as "mine."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

GOOD MILK CUSTOMERS

The Hoovers are good customers of Washington milkmen. Twenty-four quarts of milk and 12 pints of cream are delivered daily at the White House. The average daily milk bill exceeds $12.

Brevities

Ottawa Evening Citizen: A real test of fashion's authority would be to decree that the borrowed umbrella must come back.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: New cotton fabrics are said to look like wool. It would be just as interesting to know that they are a yard wide.

Ohio State Journal: These are days when a girl who gets married changes her name but not her address.

In Lighter Vein

Frank

"That snapshot of me proves that the camera doesn't lie."

"Still, it needn't have been quite so candid."—*Tit-Bits.*

Duty Calls

Aunty: "What's the matter, Bobby?"

Bobby: "Oh, dear! Mummy told me always to clear my plate at dinner time—and—I—I've such a lot of mustard left on it!"—*Pearson's.*

Especially Fish Stories

"Can any of you," the teacher asked, "tell me what 'amphibious' means, and give a sentence to illustrate?"

A bright little Negro held up his hand. "I know, sah! It's fibbing! Mos' fish stories am fibious!"

Pearson's

Old Lady (to bullion broker): "How much will you give me for these goldfish?"

An Artist Speaks

Paderewski, explaining why a piano is taken along on his concert tours, said: "I can't do without practicing. If I miss one day's practicing, I notice it. If I miss two days, my wife notices it. But if I miss three days, my audience notices it—and that would never do."

Unexpected Remarks

A young man was spending a week-end at a friend's country bungalow, and on the Sunday evening, after dinner, there being a scarcity of chairs on the veranda, he took his host's little boy on his lap.

Presently there was a pause in the conversation, when little Willie looked up at the young man and asked, "Am I as heavy as sister Mabel?"—*Montreal Star.*

Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The best grade of wool is obtained from the shoulders and sides of the sheep?

Four-fifths of the radio programs listened to in Canada come from the United States?

The group of elevators in the Empire State Building make up the largest elevator installation on record?

The Mayor of New York City receives $15,000 a year more in salary than the Governor of the State, who receives $25,000 annually.

Cottonseed, practically worthless 50 years ago and usually given to the ginner in payment for ginning, was an industry valued at $265,000,000 in 1929?

In a presidential straw vote conducted by the Pathfinder, Hoover received more votes than the combined totals of the Democratic aspirants?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Isaiah 41: 6, 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A TRAVELER just returned from Alabama brings this heartening story:

The recent tornado had brought great distress to a certain small town. One man whose house was badly damaged sent for a carpenter to make the needed repairs. It developed that they would be extensive and the owner of the property was anxious about the probable cost. The carpenter told him: "There will be no cost except for material purchased."

The man who had engaged the workman expressed a suitable appreciation for this very generous statement, but said it was not expected that the work should be done without some payment.

The carpenter was firm in his stand and said, "Several of us talked it over, and we decided that while we had no money to give those who had suffered from the storm, we would be glad to help by giving our labor."

This was an especially unselfish gift, as most of the men had had little work for more than a year, but they felt and expressed the happiness that neighborly spirit brought them.

What They Say

The Greatest Thing

"I have had many opportunities to help other people over hard places. This joy, the joy of kindness, is in a way the greatest thing in life, for it is always within reach of everyone."—*Dr. Wilfred Grenfell.*

Self-Government

"The ultimate aim of all moral and social development must be self-government either for the individual or for the social and vocational groups to which he belongs."—*Frederick Richardson.*

Mass Education

"Practically every nation that neglected mass education before the war has been forced to surrender constitutional and parliamentary government at one time or another during the critical post-war years. These nations have fallen in almost the precise order of their illiteracy: Russia, Spain, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Poland, Yugoslavia."—*Dr. William C. Bagley.*

Letter 'C' Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Names of all the objects pictured begin with the letter "C." By placing these names in the proper spaces, reading downward, you will find, reading across as indicated by the arrow, the name of another object, the name of which begins with the letter "C."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Progress While Waiting

WE MUST take the disadvantages of democracy with the advantages. The electoral period in Europe, followed by the electoral period in the United States, may postpone real solutions of the problems that face the civilized world. That would be unfortunate, but it certainly does not justify any postponement of the efforts to reach a preliminary understanding on debts and reparations, on disarmament and peace.

These matters have been almost steadily under examination. Much progress has been made, and the statesmen of five nations are now giving the problem intensive study at the conference called in Geneva to take advantage of Secretary Stimson's visit. Later, it will be seen that the work of the last few months has been extremely valuable, and that some ground has been cleared, particularly along the paths to arms limitation and debt adjustment.

Yet final measures can hardly be taken until at least France and Germany, and possibly the United States, have emerged from the electoral period in which they are now plunged. The chief desideratum is to prevent anything being said or done which will close doors. Happily, no doors have been closed and many doors have been opened. Despite the presidential election in Germany, and the forthcoming elections for the Prussian Diet, and the renewal of the French Chamber, considerable steps toward a much-needed accord have been taken. It is a good augury for the future that, despite the appeal to national sentiments, singularly little of an objectionable character has been heard, and in the meantime statesmen have proceeded to lay the foundations of a durable agreement.

The outlook is therefore far better than pessimistically inclined persons might have supposed. In Germany, indeed, there is comparatively little difference of opinion as to the foreign policy which should be pursued. At the most, there is a difference of opinion as to the men who are best fitted to pursue that policy—a natural and normal political contention—and as to the speed with which it should be pursued. Accordingly, election results may be of less consequence than partisans suppose.

In France, too, the subject of foreign policy, though tending to make the politicians noncommittal until it is known how the Chamber will be composed, has not produced real strife. The Moderates counsel caution, but they aim at a rapprochement. The Radicals think themselves better qualified to effect a rapprochement. This was shown by M. Herriot's recent conciliatory statement on disarmament. But at the same time the Radicals are anxious not to be regarded as less patriotic than their political opponents. The Socialists, it is true, are disposed to be more drastic, but they cannot in any event be the dominant party; and though the Radicals would like to work with them, it is on condition that they are not pushed too far.

In a word, whatever the results of the elections in France and Germany may be, the practical consequences in the realm of foreign affairs are not likely to be overwhelming. The position will be very much as it was before. But there are plenty of signs that on both sides of the Rhine there is a desire to come to an understanding about the debts when the Lausanne Conference is held in June, and to enable the Disarmament Conference to reach acceptable decisions.

Such delay as there has been, therefore, may prove to be not unprofitable. It has given an opportunity for a searching of hearts. It has made both France and Germany more ready to face realities. It should be helpful, and when once the hubbub and the shouting has subsided, there will be a better prospect of Franco-German agreement than there has been for some years.

There remains the presidential election in the United States. Here again it is difficult to see how it can greatly change the situation from the international viewpoint. It can scarcely postpone decisions, for the key decisions must first be made in Europe. The year should be far from wasted; on the contrary, this electoral year should be, thanks to the courage which prompted the calling of the Disarmament and the Reparations Conferences without awaiting the results of these popular consultations, exceedingly fruitful.

India's Fiscal Barometer Rises

INDIA today has good reason to appreciate the cautious wisdom of those who have directed its borrowings and spendings in the past. Like every other trading nation, it has been hard hit by the world slump in trade; but, unlike the great majority of its compeers, it bids fair to win through without permanent weakening of its resources. Of its total national debt of £900,000,000, all except £145,000,000 is represented by productive works of public utility like canals and railroads, which bring in more than enough annual revenue to cover interest charges. India thus has no overwhelming burden of permanent payments to meet, and has been able to adjust itself to present straitened conditions.

Sir George Schuster, Finance Minister to the Government of India, in presenting his budget for the current year at Delhi, showed that while decrease in revenue has been heavy, it has been more than made good by economies and new taxation.

Exports of £40,000,000 worth of hoarded gold have kept the trade balance on the right side, despite failure of world markets to absorb their usual quota of the raw products which are India's chief source of wealth. This year's deficit has thus been kept down to manageable proportions, and a small surplus is expected at the end of the coming twelve months. Meanwhile India is paying off loans as they come due. Sir George is thus in the happy position of being able to claim with assurance that the exchange value of the rupee is strong, Indian credit improved and Delhi's external obligations reduced.

It is true that the Indian peasant is feeling the loss of external markets severely. His decreased purchasing power is reflected in collapse of the import trade, more particularly in sugar, the chief foreign ingredient in his always scanty bill of fare. Good harvests nevertheless have saved him from the more acute forms of want, it being one of the saving features of Indian economic life that 70 per cent of the people are villagers whose wants are few and who grow their own chief means of sustenance.

India is thus ready to resume its part in the restoration of world prosperity whenever commodity prices revert to normal. The state of things disclosed by Sir George Schuster is especially important at the present juncture. It means that the constitutional changes pending in India need not be held up for lack of material resources. It means also that the British Government of India, if it can maintain its financial position, will be able to hand over to its prospective Indian successors, whoever they may be, a financial household that is in order and credit that will command respect.

Tariffs and the Transandine

A CLEAR-CUT illustration of the unhappy effects of high tariffs on international relations, on business enterprises and on individuals is provided by the closing of the Transandine Railroad between Santiago, Chile, and Buenos Aires, Argentina. First, the tariff ruined the Argentine cattle business in the district around Mendoza; then Argentine and Chilean relations were badly strained; in the third place, the magnificent railroad itself has been made idle; and lastly, those who worked on the cattle ranches, and now 500 families on the railroad, find their incomes, already barely sufficient for necessities, either reduced or completely gone.

Though the rusting of the rails is itself saddening, the more important human elements turn this political blunder into a tragedy. This road, built at great expense with unnumbered sacrifices, and calling forth the best in human ingenuity, has been for twenty years or more a great artery carrying the nourishing streams of commerce and the transparent liquid of understanding between two peoples whose previous contacts had been stormy. The road passes under the very statue of the Christ of the Andes, a symbol not only of the new era of good feeling between Chile and Argentina, but of the first disarmament treaty ever signed. All these values were fed over these steels by the interflow of goods, ideas and people.

Not only were the immediate nations involved brought closer together. This steel highway permitted North Americans and Europeans to become acquainted with much of South America in the limited time usually at their disposal. Before its construction, the long and hazardous trip around Cape Horn was the only means of getting to Chile from Argentina or vice versa. Since then a South American tour has almost automatically included a ticket for the Transandine passage. In a few hours the tourist could do what two weeks or more could not accomplish before.

But railroads cannot generate steam with the good will they carry, and the closing of the Transandine brings out anew the destructive effects of a nationalism which seeks to dam the rivers of commerce at every border. All the friendly warmth generated by years of normal and profitable trade now must cool temporarily because there is no trade to pay. There is no trade that pays because a high tariff has killed it. There is a high tariff in Chile because other high tariffs were made law and because many factors brought on a depression. And so goes the chain.

But in this case the immediate links are clear: A high tariff. A ruined cattle export trade. A paralyzed railroad. Men out of work and families out of food. Railroad ties rotting and ties of good will broken. How far will economic warfare go?

Camps for Character

AN EARNEST plea was made recently by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York on behalf of Boy Scout camps for the boys of his State. Aptly representing such a camp as a "great outdoor university of character," and an invaluable agent in the prevention of crime, the Governor brought attention everywhere to a thoughtful focus upon camps in general and the part they have come to occupy in the training of tomorrow's citizens.

While few people hold a brief for summertime idleness for the boy or girl, it has not always been easy to present the camp idea in terms that would tell with the average parent. To those who have followed carefully the growth of the camp idea, however, the justification is easy. Starting with the thought that the best change from work is work of a different kind, the camp has sought to take leisure that might be wasted and turn it to the credit not only of the youngster but of the state.

With an organized plan, and a diversity of interests to back it up, the camp makes use of the unconquerable desire for adventure. From dawn till dark, and after, the routine of camp makes its conquest complete with a bit of swimming, woodcraft, nature study, baseball, canoeing, fireside tales and astronomy.

No growing child will argue against the value of such a summer—nor can many parents. Certainly not the one who has seen his shy and tender offspring come home again at the summer's end sun-tanned, wind-blown, self-reliant and radiant!

Many will concur heartily in Governor Roosevelt's plea and hope that such "educating" may become available to as many as possible.

A "Peanut Stand" in Perspective

AMERICANS should thank General Dawes for calling the New York Stock Exchange a "peanut stand." His pungent description may help to break the strange obsession which has kept so many eyes glued to ticker tape in the last few years. The nation might well take to heart his further remark:

> It is not what the crowd in Wall Street thinks that controls. It is what the mass of the people think and feel about it, and, take it from me, the mass is feeling better.

A great part of the public has been too much like a fireman who kept so busy watching the steam gauge that he had no time to shovel. And in the case of the stock market, the gauge has not always been even an accurate measure of conditions in the business boiler. Moreover, when the top blew off the gauge in 1929 and $40,000,000,000 of paper profits evaporated overnight, the fireman got the idea that the boiler had burst and he had lost his coal and water.

General Dawes does well in asking Americans to turn their attention to the essential and nonevaporating wealth of the country and the vast volume of production, distribution and consumption as distinguished from the buying and selling of shares. Recovery will come more quickly if the fireman gives more effort to producing and less to watching steam. But, abandoning anxious regard of the stock market as a barometer of personal speculation or of national prosperity, the public may find some study of its workings educational.

One opportunity for such study is offered by the current investigation of short selling by a United States Senate committee. It is not the most favorable opportunity that might be devised because politics and prejudice are so largely involved. A better attitude, both of the public and of the stock traders, will be achieved if politicians can stop baiting brokers and exchange officials could drop some of their mystical self-righteousness.

Politicians do positive harm by stirring up excessive fears of ferocious "bear raids," and Wall Street does not help matters by assuming the airs of a charitable institution. Brokers cannot be blamed for a general collapse of values, but neither can they reject all responsibility for giving faulty advice. They did not make the mania for stock trading, but they profited by it and encouraged it.

The stock exchange will avoid drastic and perhaps harmful regulation more readily by admitting that there had been abuses in the past and showing a determination to prevent them in future than it will by maintaining that it is merely a market place and its members merely automatons. And it will allay suspicion and fear if it will lay aside the veil of mystery and give the public a better understanding of how the "peanut stand" operates.

Fellow Spring Poets—

PERHAPS it will not be decided this season whether the spring poet is an excrescence or a phenomenon. No doubt the crocus would bloom as early, the forsythia shine as sunnily, the birds sing as blithely, if no spring poets were. It may be all the tiny exultations of field and woodland and stream would exult as exultingly though no one watched and waited to preserve the memory of their flutterings in rhyme. Still, would spring be spring without her bards?

It is a small town that has not one spring poet. It is a big town that could hold them all. And it is a wise one that can decide whether to point with pride to, or view with alarm, those of its citizens whom spring has thus smitten. For the information of that mayor, alderman, town clerk, policeman, fireman, dog-catcher or staid resident who does not furtively conceal one of these palpitating poets behind a businesslike countenance, it should be pointed out that the vernal versifiers are positively a necessity to a community's self-respect during the year's whimsical adolescence.

For spring poets are proxies of ourselves. They objectify that part of ourselves which we find it difficult to laugh at, but at which we feel we should. So long as men feel that way, and so long as spring is kind, there will bud with the eagerness of all spring's children these long-suffering chirpers of the quill.

Of course, not all who write poetry in spring can be called spring poets. Some of them are at it the year round. Neither, however, can many who do not write poetry in spring be omitted from the category, for surely these would like to if they thought they could, or if they dared.

Now, since we are agreed that the spring poet is not only a respectable, but an indispensable citizen, why should we not all aspire to his position in the community? No doubt it is a duty. There is no way of telling how many of our neighbors need proxies—and the more to laugh at, the more to laugh with. Somehow, too, one has the feeling that if he does not attempt poetry when the urge of spring is upon him he may never do so. And, verily, 'tis better to have tried to write poetry in the spring than never to have tried at all.

Editorial Notes

North Carolina Republicans rejected vociferously a proposal in their convention to indorse state control of liquor. Quite likely they recalled the disillusioning experience of their neighbor state, South Carolina, with a state dispensary system which was abandoned a quarter of a century ago.

In any rating for driving ability, those who drive as if there were no one behind them are only a step ahead of those who drive as if there were no one in front of them.

The legs of a willow table owned by a man in Reedley, Calif., sprouted leaves this spring. This should supply the family with table greens

Shooting the Budget Rapids

By RICHARD L. STROUT

WHEN the English pass a budget they do it in one swift swoop. It is all over in no time. The American way is to prolong the agony as much as possible. It is not one revenue bill that is considered, it is half a dozen. The English method presents the minimum of disturbance to business; the American method the maximum. By a coincidence both nations today are simultaneously considering respective revenue bills. It is interesting and instructive to compare methods.

Of course, when one says the "English" way, one means the parliamentary way. It is the method used by most of the big democracies. The United States has its own unique system as an outgrowth of its "division of powers" between Executive and Legislature, and because Congress itself is sharply divided between House and Senate. The American system very likely offers a solution to the problem of governing so big and so heterogeneous a nation with the maximum of popular control. But in times of financial stress like the present, the American system can be seen to have disadvantages compared with the parliamentary method.

The essence of the latter is secrecy and speed. Nobody knew till the last minute—not in fact till Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, began to speak in the House of Commons on the night of April 19—just what the Government's new program for balancing the budget would be. And following such a revelation, the new taxes are always speedily passed. Not to pass them would be almost unthinkable. The Government that failed to get its budget passed would automatically resign. In its place a government that could pass the budget would be installed.

The English tax proposals are carefully thought out; later on, the Opposition has a chance to offer amendments, but there is no joint control over the budget. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stands or falls by his bill; its chapters show the unified effect of one point of view, and its provisions are consistent and interacting to prevent one commodity, say, from getting an unfair advantage over another.

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The American system is immeasurably more care-free, easy-going, hit-or-miss. A young reporter in the House press gallery, for example, met Representative Crisp, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, just after the House had defeated his sales tax proposal, and half jokingly suggested that some of the lost revenue might be made up by a tax on mechanical refrigerators. The idea was jotted down, and it appeared next day in a tentative substitute bill, with the estimate that it would raise $5,000,000!

Here is what, in brief, happens to the American budget in process of being ratified: First of all, the original proposal is forwarded to Congress from the Treasury. Mr. Andrew W. Mellon was responsible for this step in the current bill; he drew up a complete, unified program, capable of balancing the budget. But it was only a gesture, a rather pathetic holdover from the parliamentary system. Mr. Mellon knew, and everyone else knew, that this budget would not be adopted.

The House Ways and Means Committee took this budget bill No. 1, and promptly scrapped it. After several months of discussion, amid heightening anxiety of business, it introduced its own bill No. 2, including the celebrated sales tax. Little of Mr. Mellon's bill was left. The committee measure thereupon went to the House, where the full membership disregarded the committee just as the committee had disregarded Mr. Mellon, and bill No. 2 was scrapped for bill No. 3. This latter measure was in good part written on the floor of the House, by the motion and roll-call method of public discussion.

Bill No. 3 then went to the Senate Finance Committee, where it is today. The Senate Committee is in the act of scrapping the House bill, and of preparing bill No. 4. In the course of the next few days or weeks the new bill will go to the full Senate. This will be the signal to reopen the whole discussion. The Senate will create bill No. 5. And then finally, conferees from the House and Senate will sit down in some neutral territory and there, behind closed doors, the real bill—bill No. 6—will be drafted, for resubmission to the two Houses. The only limitation on the conferees will be that they may not insert anything in the final measure that is not contained either in the original House bill (No. 3), or the Senate bill (No. 5).

The task of watching the development of the American budget bill is exciting. Its movement is slow and uncertain. The manufacturer of a popular product cannot tell from day to day whether he will be taxed or not. The automobile industry, for example, has been torn between hope and fear for months—from the possibility of no taxes at all, up to 5 per cent of the cost of a motorcar. Naturally this does not help business recovery. It is not the taxes, it is the uncertainty that does the harm. Normally, the good-natured, logrolling, political method of Congress cannot do the gigantic American industrial life much injury; but this year, in a time of deflation, is different. Every day's delay in the tax-writing process prolongs business stagnation, and wrings further misery from the unemployed man and his family.

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But this article is not intended to moralize, merely to contrast. So let us remark that there is drama to be found in both the English and American ways of writing budgets. The whole British world, for example, is keyed to a high pitch when the carefully guarded secret is finally divulged. It is a theatrical show of the first order as the House of Commons hears the Chancellor deliver the statement on which ministries will ultimately stand or fall. There is a sense of order and responsibility. Once out, the rates bring business adaptation immediately. It does little good to object. Keep complaints for the next election! And in England, at any rate, it is accepted that the budget will be balanced.

There is plenty of drama in Washington, also, but of a different variety. Nobody who saw the insurgent House take the bit in its teeth last month, and run away from its chosen leaders, could have failed to experience a thrill. The excitement in the congressional budget-balancing adventure comes fundamentally from wondering just what will happen, and where and when one will land! House leaders finally got their membership under control; but not, in this instance, till the whole business world, stock market and all, had been set shuddering.

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Another recurrent scene is the effort of the White House to bring some sort of order out of the chaos that occasionally seems to be enveloping the whole subject. Recently reporters trooped into one of Mr. Hoover's press conferences. Such conferences have tended to be perfunctory gatherings of late. In this case, however, Mr. Hoover had on his desk six typewritten pages of notes, which he proceeded to discuss, "for background purposes."

Business discouragement had been overdone, he said; the bonus would not be passed; a five-day week for industry was advocated. Reporters had come inadequately supplied with paper; they scratched notes on anything handy, one on a sheaf of business envelopes, another on the blank checks of his check book. So keen was the interest that the conference did not break up without an unusual display of verbal questions put direct to Mr. Hoover, which were willingly and frankly answered. And all of this was for "background." Mr. Hoover was merely trying to get the business ship back again on an even keel with the aid of the press.

Such incidents can be multiplied. Without strict party responsibility in Washington almost anything can happen, and dramatic events naturally abound. In the long run no one now seriously doubts that the American budget will be balanced, that revenues will be raised, and the bonus defeated. But compared to the process in a Parliamentary country, the American system is singularly unbusinesslike and disturbing.

To summarize, the American budget makes the slow, romantic progress of the old-time stagecoach—likely to be assailed by footpads or highwaymen at the next crossroads.

The Parliamentary budget on the other hand is like the swift, dramatic approach of a big locomotive, with a crescendo of mass and noise, and its equally abrupt diminuendo as it runs past on good stout steel rails of responsibility, with a speed that everyone can ascertain, to a destination that everyone knows!

Notes From German Cities

Honors For Haydn

WHILE Goethe's memory is being honored throughout the world, Joseph Haydn is by no means forgotten. The two hundredth anniversary of the great composer fell at the end of March, 1932, and the German people—surely among the most musical in the world—are expressing everywhere their gratitude for his legacies. Kindly and benevolent in a marked degree, he was popularly known as "Papa Haydn," and many anecdotes concerning him are being told. The origin of one of his most delightful smaller compositions, the "Menuet de Boeuf," the manuscript of which is in the Prussian music archives, has puzzled many. It appears that a master butcher who admired Haydn immensely begged him to compose a minuet for his daughter's wedding. Haydn, who personified good nature, promised to fulfill his request within forty-eight hours. The dance was composed on time and the overjoyed butcher insisted on Haydn accepting one of his finest oxen as an expression of his gratitude. The composition is known through Germany and Austria today as the "Ochsenmenuett."

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Children's Ideal Home

In a number of Stuttgart schools this winter collection boxes were placed for Germany's largest children's recreation home, the Heuberg, high above the valley of the young Danube, which after twelve years' existence is awaiting its one hundred thousandth inmate. In 1913, a military drilling ground was established on the Heuberg, which later served as a prisoners' camp. After 1918, however, benevolent persons—among them Frau Dr. Marie Baum in Heidelberg—were instrumental in transforming the entire area into a home for poor children who needed care and recreation. Close to a heath and wood many little red-roofed houses have been built, each in its own playground; in each house a dozen or more children about the same age, boys or girls, live under the care of a teacher and are permitted to play in the open air to their hearts' content; they are taught order also, often for the first time. Town and country charitable institutions and children's welfare organizations have the selection of the children who are received thousands at a time at the Heuberg. Charming views meet the eye of the visitor. There are games of all kinds for the boys and girls under the supervision and with the coöperation of the teachers, and services are held in the woods for children of every denomination. The Heuberg carries on with very modest means, but has already done much beneficent work. Besides children, other groups of young people are admitted, such as girls who have left school and are not yet able to work. There is also a military orphan school, and pupils of the higher schools of Stuttgart may, when needing air and care, become at times temporary inmates of the children's colony.

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Printing Art Museum

A Gutenberg museum, a world museum of the art of printing, is in preparation in "Golden Mainz," the birthplace of Johannes Gutenberg where, in the middle of the fifteenth century, the Gutenberg Bible of 42-line page—the first work of his art with cast, movable letters—was printed. A model of the Gutenberg printing press was exhibited in Cologne some years ago at the Pressa and shown in motion, proving one of the great attractions of the exhibition. Mainz has been enabled by private German and American contributions to complete its collection of historical exhibits of this art, a task which had to remain in abeyance for many years. An old patrician house which for centuries was divided into the "Roman Kaiser" house and the "King of England" house will be turned into a museum standing in the shadow of the venerable cathedral, with a fine Renaissance court in the center.

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Homemade Records

Junior's first recitation, the bark of the family dog and perchance a conversation with Grandmother's parrot, may be widely preserved by German families as the result of a new, inexpensive "amateur" phonograph recording process. Hitherto those who wanted to hear their own voices, or those of family or friends, were obliged to purchase complicated equipment. Now a German company has placed upon the market a new type of record which can be recorded on an ordinary phonograph and can be played from 40 to 100 times. The record is made of gelatine. It is placed on top of an old record. The gelatine adheres to the used disk. As the phonograph table revolves, the voice plays into a special but simple sound box, the needle of which records its vibrations in the gelatine. The homemade record then may be played in the usual manner.